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UN SEMINAR ON ESTABLISHMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSIONS OPENS

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 11 Sep 79 pp 1,2,8

[Excerpt] **A 3-DAY** United Nations Seminar on the Establishment of Regional Commissions on Human Rights with Special Reference to Africa opened here yesterday morning with the election of Liberia's Justice Minister Joseph Cheeson as its Chairman.

Delegates from African countries and the U.N. specialized agencies, as well as observers from many parts of the world are attending the seminar, which will discuss the role of regional institutions in the field of human rights and review the structure and functions of existing regional commissions with particular reference to the council of Europe, the OAS and the League of Arab States.

The Seminar will also review previous efforts and recommendations for the possible establishment of a Commission on Human Rights for Africa. It will deal with possible models for a regional Commission on Human Rights for Africa, taking into account the special conditions in Africa, including the question of the relationship with the OAU. The Secretary General of OAU Edem Kodjo is also attending the seminar.

President Tolbert who is the current Chairman of the OAU, declared the seminar opened at the Unity Conference Center in Virginia, and called on the participants to assist Africa to banish the anachronisms inherent in the vestiges of colonialism and exploitation.

NEED FOR LIBERATION

To do this, he said, Africa must first liberate herself of those practices which make mockery of the sacred principles "we so vehemently defend and the struggles we wage. We must henceforth demonstrate to the world that we are indeed worthy of the principles we enunciate. We must not commit ourselves to the elimination of alien oppression only to introduce a new form of repression of our own people," he told the delegates.

The Chief Executive reminded the participants to bear in mind that Africa

has more than four million refugees, the largest refugee population in the world. He said most of these people fled their homelands because they were denied their fundamental human rights as citizens of their respective countries.

"They were forced to abandon their native land because of the atrocities inflicted upon them by their own governments who deny with impunity their civil, political, social and cultural rights. We cannot and must not forget that Africa has her own share of human horrors, indignities and deprivations."

NEW APPROACH

Dr. Tolbert called on the seminar to design new approach on the future of human rights in Africa, and urged all Africans to commit themselves anew, to the building of an Africa respectful of fundamental human rights, and establish a new economic order to bridge the gaps between the poor and the rich, the weak and the strong so that the people would live together in peace, dignity, security and prosperity.

HUMAN RIGHTS DELEGATES MUST DESIGN NEW APPROACHES

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 11 Sep 79 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

AT THE OPENING of the Human Rights Seminar meeting in Monrovia, President Tolbert, Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, has called on the conferees to design new approaches to Human Rights in order that it may be tailored to the needs and aspirations of the emerging African society. **THE EMERGING** African society today is a restless society, a thirsting mass of humanity seeking enlightenment, breaking the chains of tribalism, and bursting forth from the darkness of the jungle into which colonialism entrapped it out into the broad sunshine of development and progress.

THE PARTICIPANTS of the Seminar on Human Rights must look at Africa as it is emerging and pattern its growth in accordance with its emerging pace so that there can be a fair balance in the political structure and the social and progressive structure. It is the fault in this equation today which leads to the shameful trend of Africa having a high rate of refugee population growing out of independent Africa.

MANY LOOK at Human Rights only within the context of man's political needs, but there are also human needs. Enough to eat, enough to wear, enough educational opportunities adequately spread out and enough social justice. When there is an imbalance in any society, then human rights are denied. Today there is a growing awareness in the African society about their needs and aspirations.

tions and it is when their governments or some groups seek to limit the distribution of the rights of the human being that schisms develop in our society.

THE HUMAN Rights Seminar must look into these things, seek out the causal affects and design solutions which will be employed by emerging Africa as well as by institutions designed to help Africa on its road to progress so that we may not fall in the pitfalls of social growths which many countries in other regions of the world now find themselves caught.

HUMAN Rights is an idea in our time whose time has come; it is tied with human and physical progress and where it is ignored in a developing society while simultaneously promoting and fostering progress and growth, that society lacks fulfilment of one of its basic needs. The Seminarians must be mindful of this; they must heed this and follow the exhortation of the OAU Chairman by designing new approaches to Human Rights.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON RAID INTO MOZAMBIQUE

Hundreds Killed

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Sep 79 p 1

[Article by Defense Reporter Ronald Golden]

[Text]

TWELVE white members of the security forces have been killed in a helicopter crash during the raid into Mozambique. More than 300 Frelimo troops and ZANLA terrorists have also died — and the death toll is likely to increase.

Announcing the casualties, a Combined Operations Headquarters communique last night said: "The men died in a helicopter crash. The pilot was thrown clear as the aircraft hit the ground and burst into flames. There were no other survivors."

The crash was the only major tragedy so far announced in the operation which began on Wednesday, when air and ground attacks struck deep into the Gaza Province of Mozambique along the Limpopo River valley.

The raids on at least nine strategically important targets and Frelimo-ZANLA command centres and bases has fulfilled all the expectations of security forces chiefs in Salisbury.

The effect of the attacks which, according to Combined Operations, were still going on last night, has been to destroy the integrated Frelimo-ZANLA infrastructure and supply routes in the Gaza Province, and to strangle the lifelines of many of the terrorists operating in this country.

Powerful

A further effect, on the political side, will mean that the Prime Minister, Bishop Muromwe, will begin the all-party talks in

London on Monday in a powerful bargaining position, having demonstrated to the Mozambique-based terrorists that his security forces are capable of mounting major military operations against his country's enemies.

The raids will also detract from the validity of the claims by the ZANLA leader and co-leader of the Patriotic Front, Mr Robert Mugabe, that his terrorists have "liberated" and occupied parts of Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Apart from the political considerations, the raid was triggered by intelligence reports that clearly showed that President Machel had instructed his troops to give full support to the ZLA terrorists to "open an end to the war".

The commitment of the Frelimo troops to ZANLA extends far beyond the Gaza Province, which borders both South Africa and Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

While at least 300 Frelimo and ZANLA men are dead, hundreds more have probably been injured.

Besides the 12 Zimbabwe Rhodesians who died, Senior Aircraftman A. J. C. Wesson, a helicopter technician, was killed Wednesday when his Bell 205 helicopter was downed in action. Three other members of the security forces were injured.

In addition to previous strikes, last night's communique also said security forces attacked a joint Frelimo-ZANLA company headquarters at Chicualacuala "B" and also at Mpuzi.

"There was little resistance and considerable damage was done to buildings and stores," said the communique.

"At Mapai, a major dump of arms, munitions and ordnance stores, including unidentifiable spares for various types of transport, was located and blown up.

"Air strikes were directed at Malvernia (which is on the Zimbabwe Rhodesian border) and a nearby communications center. Considerable damage was done to the FPLM (Frelimo)-ZANLA base and the communications center was wrecked.

"A supply train was discovered, stranded between the destroyed Barragem and Mezincheses bridges, and was destroyed by Zimbabwe Rhodesian jets," said the communique.

Sources in the Combined Operations headquarters were more than satisfied with the incursion into Mozambique although they admitted there had been considerable resistance in some areas.

In the three days of fighting so far, five major bridges, including the big road and rail bridge at Barragem, have been destroyed.

A major FPLM-ZANLA base at Maxalla, about 100 km north-east of Mapai, was practically destroyed by security forces, including the joint battalion headquarters. Heavy FPLM-ZANLA casualties were reported.

A similar joint base was attacked at Mabalane. Most of it was burned to the ground and again there were heavy casualties.

The raids took security forces to about 140 km north of the Mozambique capital, Maputo, and as far as 320 km into the Gaza Province.

An earlier communique reported that Malvernia, which is opposite the Zimbabwe Rhodesian border post of Vila Salazar, had been deserted.

Success of Operation

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Sep 79 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE Rhodesian troops and aircraft returned to their bases yesterday after scoring a "resounding success" in their three-day drive deep into Mozambique to eliminate the threat of a combined ZANLA-FPLM push to "hasten the end of the war".

A communique yesterday quoted a senior officer of Combined Operations Headquarters as saying: "The aim—of destroying the build-up of integrated FPLM-ZANLA logistics in the Gaza Province and of restricting the ability of joint enemy forces to launch a major incursion into the country — has been achieved.

"As a result of this aim being achieved security forces have been recalled from Mozambique and are now back in Zimbabwe Rhodesia."

In their wake they left destroyed and burnt-out ZANLA-FPLM brigade, battalion, and company bases, road and rail bridges, stores, fuel and arms dumps, a main, heavy transport, and radar and communications centres.

Massive quantities of supplies have been destroyed, communications and transport links have been disrupted, forces have been scattered, and terrorist morale has been dealt a shattering blow.

CONFIRMED

The communique yesterday said security forces commanders had confirmed that the figure of more than 300 FPLM and terrorists killed and many more wounded was "as accurate as possible, but is likely to be on the conservative side".

The names of two more members of the security forces who died in the

raids were released yesterday—bringing the total death toll to 15.

The additional men named were: Trooper Aidan James Coleman, an 18-year-old bachelor who was educated at Marandellas High School; and Trooper Colin Graham Neasham (19), who was also single and was educated at Thorshill High School, Gwelo.

The men died when a Bell 205 helicopter was brought down in action.

Three wounded members of the security forces are in a "satisfactory condition" in hospital.

The strikes began early on Wednesday after intelligence reports confirmed that a heavy build-up of weapons and equipment was taking place along the main road and rail links from the port of Maputo towards Malvernia, on the border with Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The build-up was far in excess of the defensive requirements of the Frelimo Government.

Combined Operations said the incursions by Robert Mugabe's ZANLA forces were now being directed by Frelimo in the Gaza area.

MORALE

The communique said that according to information from tribesmen in the south and south-east operational areas inside Zimbabwe Rhodesia, the morale of terrorists operating in these areas was approaching "an all-time low" as a result of the strikes.

The communique gave a breakdown of some of the results of the security forces actions, which took them nearly 850 km into Mozambique and within

140 km of the capital, Maputo.

Among the destroyed and damaged targets were:

Five road and rail bridges, including the main bridge at Barragem, about 200 km north of Maputo;

The joint ZANLA-FPLM brigade headquarters at Mapai;

The joint battalion headquarters at Maxaila and another at Mabalane;

Several joint company headquarters at Chicanicasa R, Malvernia, Mpuzi, Ngala and Pafuri.

A number of radar sites and communications were also destroyed, the communique said.

ABANDONED

By midday on Friday the resistance of terrorists and Frelimo soldiers had "collapsed", said the communique. Security forces found many bases had been virtually abandoned as "remnants of the enemy had scattered into the surrounding bush to avoid further involvement with the security forces".

Our Durban correspondent reports that before the start of yesterday's Currie Cup rugby match at Durban's Kings Park Stadium, the Zimbabwe Rhodesian and Natal teams, and thousands of rugby fans, stood in two minutes' silence while a South African Defence Force bugler sounded the Last Post in honour of Leroy Duhery, the national fullback who was killed in action during the raid.

Enemy Build-up Threat

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Sep 79 p 6

[Editorial: "Price of War"]

[Text]

THERE will be grieving in Zimbabwe Rhodesia today at the loss of lives among members of the Security Forces suffered during the raid in Mozambique.

And in Mozambique, too, the dead will be mourned. This is the price of war, the price that is demanded of those who find themselves caught in a vicious conflict.

A military operation of this nature on the scale of the strikes in the Gaza province carries with it obvious risks. It would not have been mounted without the most careful evaluation of the political and strategic risks involved, not the least of which must be the consequences for the London talks.

Because of the threat to the country from the build-up of hostile forces along the Mozambique border, the decision was taken to strike at supply lines and base camps.

The involvement of Frelimo forces in the terrorist war has been known for some months now. President Machel has had plenty of warnings of what to expect.

What he and the leaders of the terrorist factions must learn to appreciate is that the Government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia is determined to defend the country against those who want to seize power by force.

They must not interpret agreement to talk as a sign of weakness, and the ability of the security forces to hit effectively at targets outside the borders of the country has once again been amply demonstrated.

CSO: 4420

FILM ON AMIN IN PRODUCTION IN KENYA, UGANDA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Sep 79 p 1

[Article by Kul Bhushan]

[Text]

DENIS HILLS is in Kenya to play himself in a full length feature film *The Rise and Fall of Idi Amin*.

The feature film on Amin's eight-year rule of terror is being partly shot in Kenya later this week. Some sequences will be shot in Uganda.

The Rise and Fall of Idi Amin is a £1 million project involving a leading British film company and a group of Kenyans.

An African office worker with an uncanny resemblance to the former dictator will play the leading role. He is now being coached by British experts on the mannerisms and behaviour of the tyrant. ☺

Hills will play himself in the White Pumpkin episode during which the then British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, had to fly to Uganda to rescue him from Amin's clutches.

A team of 14 actors and 32 technicians will soon arrive to start work on the film.

Frantic arrangements were being made yesterday to get a Citroen limousine, two Mercedes Benz cars and other "props". Some of the cars will be blown up in the film.

A model of a MIG fighter plane has also been made in a Nairobi workshop for the film.

Shooting of the film will end towards the middle of November and a world premiere will be held early next year.

The film unit will work in Kenya for about a week before moving on to Uganda. About 30 local actors have been allocated leading roles.

Amin has been portrayed previously in three films on the Entebbe raid. Yaphet Kotto, Mark Heath and Julius Harris have played the roles, but never has the ex-Ugandan dictator been portrayed by a look-alike.

Among the key scenes shot in Nairobi will be the Asian exodus with a cast of thousands. Other dramatic scenes will be an attack on a hospital by Amin's henchmen and scenes supposedly taking place at State House, Entebbe.

UGANDA ACCUSES KENYA OF IMPOUNDING SOME VEHICLES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Sep 79 pp 1, 16

[Text]

UGANDAN authorities have accused Kenya of not co-operating in efforts to return hundreds of vehicles said to have been brought over the border by fleeing supporters of deposed President Idi Amin.

The accusation also claimed that Kenya had impounded some of the vehicles.

According to a Ugandan newspaper — *Weekly Topic* — a recent Ugandan delegation to Kenya had returned with only eight cars and added that another delegation had been dispatched in the hope of persuading the Kenyan Government to release more of the "impounded" vehicles.

The paper quoted an unnamed Ugandan official as saying that the vehicles were being held for "financial motives". The official was quoted as saying that some of the cars were being removed from police enclosures and sold.

Currently, 30 Kenyan drivers and their lorries are being detained at a Tanzanian army barracks in Entebbe. The drivers were among Kenyans who were ferrying famine relief to the Southern Sudan in the middle of July.

Twenty-seven lorries were impounded by the Ugandan government on July 22. Some lorries are detained at Malaba and Mbale, sources said.

The Kenyan drivers said the Tanzanian soldiers had emptied the petrol tank of one lorry and abandoned it midway between Malaba and Entebbe.

President Moi recently called on Uganda to release the lorries and allow them to continue to their destination.

President Moi had said Kenya was a friend to all, but would not tolerate uncalled-for provocation. He noted that Kenya had helped Uganda in many ways, including allowing the country to import goods through Mombasa.

Contacted yesterday, Kenya's acting Foreign Minister, James Osogo, who is also Health Minister said he would check on the claim.

The *Weekly Topic* said the

Ugandan Ministry of Power and Communications was compiling a list of vehicles taken to Sudan by Amin's supporters and would soon ask the Khartoum government for their return.

NEW NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES OPENS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Aug 79 pp 1,5

[Text] Comrade Lt Col Alexandre Rodrigues (Kito), vice minister of internal order and permanent member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, issued a dispatch yesterday determining the abolition of the Judiciary Police "as it was established and functioned until its integration with the Ministry of the Interior." At the same time, he ordered that the National Department of Investigative Techniques enter immediately into operation "under the direct supervision of the vice minister of internal order."

The dispatch further stipulates that "the personnel of the Judiciary Police will assume the same duties and functions it performed in the now defunct Judiciary Police, without need of further formalities, pending further dispositions defining the work program of this personnel and its integration in the specific structures of the Ministry of the Interior."

The dispatch continues: "Until the hierarchical-functional dependence of the provincial agencies has been regulated and their operating links with the Office of the Vice Minister of Internal Order have been defined, those provincial agencies will continue to channel their activities through the National Department of Investigative Techniques, with the exception of Benguela Province."

The dispatch, which is to take effect immediately, also notes that "the administrative-financial management of funds heretofore allocated to the Judiciary Police, as well as the management of other administrative matters pertaining to personnel and property will be handled by the organs of the National Department of Investigative Techniques, within the competency entrusted to the chief of the national department. Matters outside that competency will be handled by order of the vice minister.

The purpose of these determinations by the vice minister of internal order is to "define, albeit temporarily, the status of the Judiciary Police with relation to the Ministry of the Interior, and to regulate the elimination of the "Judiciary Police" as such.

Meanwhile, it is noted that the Judiciary Police was transferred at the beginning of the year to the Secretariat of State for Internal Order, which in turn was abolished in June when agencies of the central administration of the state were being renamed, in accordance with Law No 7/79, 22 June, of the Revolutionary Council.

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CSO: 4401

NETO STRESSES SOCIALIST AID, REJECTS FOREIGN COPIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Aug 79 pp 1,4

[Text of address by President Agostinho Neto at a rally in Calandula, Malanje Province; date not given]

[Text] Dear Comrades:

I would like to use this visit to Calandula to thank all the people of Malanje Province, who have given us a friendly and enthusiastic welcome, which pleases us deeply.

Speaking for the entire delegation here, I would like to express my great pleasure to be able to see the people of this province again, in several of its municipios.

I feel I should also thank all those who have accompanied us on this trip: the comrade ambassadors from the Soviet Union and Poland and the diplomatic representatives of friendly countries accredited to Angola who wished to accompany us. They have also helped to make us feel again the warmth of international cooperation, to feel once more that the many peoples of the world are united, are working together to build a system to serve the real interests of all the world's peoples.

I would also like to thank those who are contributing anonymously to the construction of the new Angola. I refer to the advisors, the instructors, those who are teaching us how to resolve our problems. They are the Cuban comrades, the Bulgarian comrades, comrades from other countries who are here in this province and who have performed valuable work for all our people.

I ask the comrades of Calandula to give a special round of applause for all these comrades who have come from far away, but who have lived with us during the years since our independence.

We have already been to the capital city of this province, the city of Malanje. We were in an area where an agricultural school is being built, in Nganga-Sol. Here in Calandula, we have had the pleasure of seeing tourist marvels and these marvelous people who are gathered in this stadium today.

We could say that these facts alone are an expression of our hopes for our country. We hope our country can, in fact, provide for every citizen, every man and woman, every child and every elderly person.

We must Create Conditions to Implant Socialism

We have said--and it is easy to say--that we want to build socialism. We say this all the time. But what does socialism mean for each of us? For each individual? How much happiness can socialism bring to each of us?

Will socialism mean people will not have decent housing, literacy, schools, stadiums, with no chance for children to develop and no way for women to work and bring up their children?

What does socialism mean for each of us?

We must go deeply into these ideas and see what it is that we are, in fact, going to do to establish what we want in our country, to build socialism. What is needed?

We will have socialism when each of us can say: I can get, in my own neighborhood, what I need in the way of food and medical attention; I can go from one place to another because there are means of transportation; there is an organized marketing system so I can sell my produce. Finally, we can trade within our country and even with other countries in such a way that our labor is in fact profitable for all of us.

We could say we will have socialism when no class is exploiting any other class, when there is no group or various groups of people in our country seeking more advantages than the others.

I cannot say at this moment that these groups among our countrymen in various areas already have this idea in mind.

We would say we are building socialism when we have peace, when it is possible to have peace. We do not have it now. For now, we are struggling against the worst reactionaries in the world--the South African racists.

We are fighting powerful enemies, and we must sacrifice many of our youth in defense of our country. We have to spend money. We have to make our youth, our people, pay dearly to maintain our territorial integrity and our independence.

That is, we have to create the conditions. What are these conditions? We must create them by our labor. We must create conditions such that our youth

will be able to feel they are, in fact, progressing toward a better situation, such that our old people will be protected by the whole community, such that men will feel confident about the future, without fear for the future, such that women will not be afraid to have children, to bring up children.

We need all these things.

But we do not have these conditions yet; we have the goal of socialism.

Comrades, it is not easy for us to think in these terms, because the conditions are pretty hard for us to achieve.

We Must Put An End to Illiteracy

Our country has inherited conditions left to us by the Portuguese colonialists, and they have prevented our immediate development.

Illiteracy is one example of this.

Not all the comrades and countrymen gathered here know how to read and write. Not everyone, particularly the older people.

We must learn; we need literacy. I know that here in this municipio there have been admirable literacy experiments, and it has been promised that the entire population will be able to read and write within the shortest possible time.

It would be a good thing if every municipio in the province could say the same: We are ready, we are prepared to contribute to the elimination of illiteracy in our municipio, or in our province.

This is important if we are to acquire ideas, to learn science, to learn how to govern our country in the future.

Struggle For Popular Government Continues

The comrades know that we do not yet have all the political structures the government must have. We still do not have these structures. That is to say, the state has shortcomings. The government has shortcomings. And this is why we still do not have proper control by the people. We do not have a Popular Assembly yet. We still have not established a people's government.

This is why the struggle will continue until we have all the institutions of popular government and a Popular Assembly in our country.

It is the assembly that will represent each province, each municipio--in the end, all the people of our country--so that the people will in fact exercise control within our country.

We still have deficiencies. Small reforms, which I myself and other members of the government have tried to introduce in the system of government, cannot resolve these big problems. No.

We have made only small reforms. They are not radical revisions. They are not changes that will really make it possible for each man and each woman in our country to feel like an integral part of the country's government.

We have made revisions at the ministerial level, at the departmental level, but this is only a start, only a beginning, and we do not expect to be able to make the radical changes our country needs without the participation of all the people.

We must make it possible for all the people, all the communities, to contribute to the suitable organization of our country.

I must say more: we do not yet have a party organization that can solve the majority of the problems facing our people. The party still cannot mobilize each citizen properly so that our party can really control the life of our country.

I think all of us must make a positive contribution, both to the organization of the state and the organization of the party. I have hopes that these young people, the women, the countrymen who work in the fields, in the factories, can make a greater contribution to the party so that we will finally have a strong instrument to lead the people.

Meanwhile, we go on resolving our problems, we go on working, we go on struggling to see how we can improve the life of each individual. We are learning how to resolve these problems.

I hope that people of Calandula can also make a great contribution in this respect—not only the people of this municipio but the people of Malanje Province--by discussing each problem, offering suggestions, presenting ideas that will enable the country's leaders to have a better understanding of this country.

No Imitation of Other Countries

We do not want to imitate other countries. We must organize our own country in accordance with conditions as they exist here. We do not want to be a copy. We cannot live by imitation.

We must learn about everything in the world that would be useful for our people.

We are going to learn, learn every day, and seek advice. But we are not going to imitate automatically, because this would be counterproductive.

Like all the people of Calandula, we are going to say that the struggle continues for power to the people, and the essential thing is to resolve the problems of the people!

The Struggle Continues!

The Most Important Thing Is To Resolve The Problems of the People!

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CSO: 4401

TRIBALISM SCORED AS DESTRUCTIVE ELEMENT

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 23 Aug 79 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] Everyone must have been relieved to hear from the AFRC Chairman yesterday that the Council had not been troubled by tribal division.

On the contrary, the ethnic composition of the AFRC and the private relationships of its individual members project an exemplary condition of tribal unity that must commend itself to the nation in general.

Flt-Lt Rawlings described tribalism as a mean weapon used by individuals to exploit situations; it should not be encouraged because it won't help the nation.

Two realities of tribalism must be seriously acknowledged. One: No tribe standing alone in this country is capable of achieving any useful thing for its members or for the nation.

Two: The tribal element is a potentially weak link in the African social structure and is therefore a strong political weapon for whatever forces are out to destroy the national unity of an African country.

It seems that Ghana has suddenly proved a fact to inimical forces who did not expect it--the fact that given the correct leadership, Ghanaians are capable of closing ranks in order to fight a national cause with a united front.

Perhaps unprecedented in the experience of our nation is the case that the overwhelming majority of the people saw conviction in the June 4 action and the desired leadership in the AFRC.

Shortages

So they have been ready to act in unity on many matters so as to consolidate a united front behind the cause espoused by the Council.

For once everyone would accept food scarcity without blaming anyone because that was necessary to get the AFRC's house cleaning going.

Ghanaians were also ready to live with the most serious petrol shortage without complaint, with people cheerfully walking miles everyday just to prove how very far they are prepared to suffer to encourage the AFRC to go ahead.

Short of an outright armed invasion, those opposed to the AFRC's programme cannot conceivably have any other ready move to subvert the programme after the failure of the food scarcity and petrol shortage gambits, et cetera.

So they would turn to tribalism. This could be an extreme proposition, but it only shows the extent to which inimical forces would go to disrupt a national process which they see as standing against their interests, particularly if that process bears the marks of fundamentally changing the status quo.

It is agreed that the AFRC's house cleaning process is limited; but there is no doubt that it could lay a solid foundation for a thorough-going national revolution that would completely change the nation's economic-social direction.

In evoking tribal sentiments to disrupt this revolutionary course the counter-revolutionary forces would not be thinking of the interests of the individuals or tribes which they would try to lure and use; they would be thinking of their own interests only.

So anyone or tribe who falls for it would be a mere pawn in a game without benefit. Nor can the nation expect any gain from it. Ghanaians are warned: National unity is a factor we must defend at all costs.

CSO: 4420

BALANCE OF TRADE REGISTERS ALL-TIME LOW

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Aug 79 p 5

[Text] Bissau, 20 August--In the first quarter of this year, Guinea-Bissau's trade balance registered one of the lowest indexes of all time. It is estimated that exports covered no more than about 8 percent of imports.

According to the quarterly bulletin of statistics published by the General Directorate of Statistics and Planning, Guinea-Bissau imported goods valued at 744.3 million pesos, whereas exports reached only 62.5 million Guinean pesos.

This deficit, which is generally somewhat marked in the first quarter of the year, was particularly high in January, February and March 1979 because figures for this period included the importation of most of the machinery for the Cumera agro-industrial complex, which is nearing completion and should go into operation in January 1980. The machinery was acquired in Italy.

The first 3 months of the year have also been characterized by reduced exports of agricultural products. During this period, "mancarra" (peanuts), the principal export product, are being shelled for marketing in May. In any event, according to recent estimates, peanut sales should fall far short of hopes.

Many peasants, especially along the northern border, are going to sell their crops to Senegal and Zambia, where they can barter for consumer goods and manufactured items.

Over 70 percent of exports in the first quarter of 1979 consisted of fish and shellfish.

In 1977 Guinea-Bissau imported 240.5 million Guinean pesos's worth of goods, with exports valued at 75.5 million; in 1978 exports reached 18 million pesos, while imports amounted to 433.5 pesos.

During the first 3 months of this year, donations from friendly countries and international institutions amounted to a little over 90 million Guinean pesos.

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CSO: 4401

PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES TO BE TESTED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Sep 79 p 1

[Text] Elections supervisor J.N. Montgomery has announced that language boards will sit in Nairobi to test Parliamentary candidates in English and Kiswahili.

Mr Montgomery said yesterday that all candidates not exempted from the tests should apply in writing to him at once for the tests.

They should state the constituencies in which they intend to stand.

Mr Montgomery said English tests would not be needed for those whose native language was English or who had been Members of the National Assembly, and/or the former East African Legislative Assembly, or had been candidates for election to the National Assembly or Legislative Council, and had passed a test in English in connection with such an election.

Candidates would also be exempted if they had a degree or a diploma in English from a university or had passed the GCE or EACE examinations in English language.

Mr Montgomery said Kiswahili tests would not be needed for those who had been MPs since July 1974 or had been "validly" nominated candidates for the National Assembly or had passed GCE or EACE examinations in Kiswahili.

He said the new regulations on language boards had come out last Friday and, therefore, he could not say when the boards would be set up.

CSO: 4420

TANZANIAN PRESENCE IN UGANDA SHOWS NYERERE EXPANSIONIST AIM

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 9 Sep 79 p 6

[Article by Joe Kadhi]

[Text]

MWALIMU Julius Nyerere's admirable role in spearheading the Southern African struggle for independence and his ability to exert a decisive influence on relations between African States and those of other nations has inevitably made him a giant on the contemporary African scene.

Though listed among the poorest nations in the world, Tanzania today, under Mwalimu Nyerere, is quietly making an effort to revolutionise Africa to follow the *Ujamaa* brand of Socialism.

Tanzania has always vehemently denied that she has any territorial ambitions, or is even seeking to widen her sphere of influence, but recent activities by Nyerere's soldiers as well as mercenaries can only confirm many observers' suspicions that Mwalimu's concern for the spread of *Ujamaa* nationalism extends beyond Tanzania's boundaries. There are many examples to support this argument.

When the Tanzanian soldiers invaded Uganda in hot pursuit of Idi Amin's Nubian mercenaries many people — including many Ugandans and even this writer — believed Tanzania was helping Uganda freedom fighters restore democracy in their country after a long period of Amin's dictatorship, but the continued stay of Tanzanian troops in Uganda and the crimes they are now committing against the people of that country can only be seen as Nyerere's occupation of Uganda against the will of the majority of the people.

Whenever there is internal conflict in any African country Mwalimu Nyerere is normally the first to take sides. A good example was in 1968 when he was one of the first African leaders to recognise Biafra when the secessionists in Nigeria were planning to break away.

On the Rhodesian issue, he is now the champion of choosing a leader for the Zimbabwean people. When President James Mancham of the Seychelles was overthrown, a team of Tanzanian military "specialists" arrived in Victoria "to organise the island's people's militia."

The skeletons in Nyerere's cupboard were first exposed in 1964 after a coup on the island of Zanzibar. At that time Nyerere's country was still known as Tanganyika. He wasted little time in bringing the assassinated despot of Zanzibar, Sheikh Abedi Karume, under his yoke to form a United Republic of Tanzania with Zanzibar almost in the same position as a province of Tanganyika. No sooner did Karume take over the leadership of Zanzibar than Mwalimu Nyerere sent in his policemen to maintain "law and order." Zanzibar is not the only place where Tanzania's armed men have gone to "maintain law and order". As you are reading this there are some Tanzanian soldiers in Mozambique, where President Samora Machel is being protected against "reactionary forces working against Socialism". Mwalimu Nyerere's name is also often mentioned in Zambia, the Comoro and the Seychelles whenever there are internal political differences in those countries.

A shrewd politician endowed with a respected gift of speech, Nyerere used his rhetoric to counter many of the accusations against him at the recent Organisation of African Unity summit in Monrovia; but even after all his talking many leaders left the conference hall believing Nyerere is more of a mini-imperialist than the pan-Africanist he tried to convince his colleagues he is. The activities of his soldiers in Uganda are making many wonder whether he invaded that country to get rid of Amin or to impose his friend, Milton Obote, back in power.

Whatever is in Dr. Nyerere's mind, the simple fact remains that Mwalimu seems to want a good grip on the helm which guides Uganda's political developments. The way he is going about getting that power, however, leaves much to be desired.

Reports from Kampala tell of the indiscriminate murder of men, women and children by Nyerere's soldiers. Stories of looting and raping by Tanzanian soldiers are so commonplace that they no longer make head-lines in Kenya.

It is a shame that what these Tanzanian troops are doing in Uganda seems to escape the notice of other African leaders, who would have shouted the loudest had the "invaders" come from a non-African country.

The Tanzanian soldiers' continued presence in Uganda indicates more and more that Mwalimu Nyerere has an expansionist plan. Kenya could be his next target. His hostility against us is so blatant that many suspect his Uganda adventures are intended to solidify brotherhood between Kampala and Dar es Salaam in order to isolate Kenya. Tanzania is planning to give Uganda a second gateway to the sea which will bypass Kenya through the Tanzanian port of Tanga.

What is even more disturbing are reports that Kenyan nationals are under arrest in Uganda awaiting Mwalimu Nyerere's directives before they are released. Doesn't this prove that Nyerere is in fact the man in power in Uganda?

Why can't the leaders of Africa condemn Black dictators and Imperialists in the same way that they condemn White Imperialists and dictators in the Southern part of the continent? Why?

CSO: 4420

KANU BRANCHES TOLD NOT TO REFUSE CANDIDATES

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 9 Sep 79 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Daniel arap Moi yesterday cautioned Kanu branch officials not to refuse candidates wishing to contest parliamentary and civic elections Kanu tickets.

Addressing a funds meeting at Githunguri Stadium in Kiambu District, the President said that the Nyayo philosophy was to do things openly without undercutting others.

The President warned the branch officials that if they refused those who wished to contest various parliamentary and civic elections Kanu tickets, he would know this through the Kanu headquarters.

The President pointed out that it will be the wananchi who will decide whom to elect and not the branches. "If any branch official refuses any person a Kanu ticket, I shall remove him," he said.

CSO: 4420

KDTA OFFICER UNDER INVESTIGATION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Sep 79 p 20

[Text] The Kenya Tea Development Authority's general manager, Mr C.K. Karanja, confirmed yesterday that an officer of the authority is under police investigation concerning allegations that the KTDA has lost money in a factory construction programme.

Mr Karanja, however, denied Press reports that police had mounted a massive investigation into the KTDA's factory department.

"The truth is that an officer of the authority is under police investigation. To the best of our knowledge, police have not interrogated any other officer of the KTDA," he said in a Press statement.

Mr Karanja said the KTDA had lost no money in its factory construction programme.

Refuting claims that the authority had lost between Sh. 30 and 50 million over the last few years, Mr Karanja said the construction costs and those of the tea factory machinery had increased tremendously.

CSO: 4420

INVESTIGATION OF ONYONKA HOUSING SCHEME REPORTED

Mbela's Statement

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Sep 79 p 1

[Text] The Ministry of Housing and Social Services has discovered about 10 people who were wrongly allocated houses in the new Onyonka Mortgage Housing Scheme, Nairobi, after they "cheated" the National Housing Corporation.

The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Housing and Social Services, Mr Darius Mbela told the NATION yesterday that the matter was so serious it was being investigated by police.

"We have handed the matter over to police for further investigation. It will be up to them to decide what to do with the culprits," said Mr Onyonka.

The people who qualified for the houses were required to have been in the £3,500-£6,000-a-year income bracket.

The main conditions applicants had to comply with were: that they did not already own a house and that they would occupy the premises if they were successful.

The applicants had to swear an affidavit before the Commissioner of Oaths that they had all the required qualifications and that the information they were giving was true.

Apparently some people gave wrong information to the National Housing Corporation and were wrongly allocated houses.

A number, who already owned houses in Nairobi, were allocated others and it is believed some were allocated more than one house.

Mr Mbela would not say the exact number of people involved, nor would he reveal their names.

He said the Ministry had received a lot of complaints from unsuccessful applicants writing to give information about people allocated houses wrongly.

"We are still getting these letters and every letter is taken seriously. We welcome any information from members of the public about people who cheated to get the Onyonka Houses," Mr. Mbela added.

A police officer at Headquarters, Nairobi, said he was not aware investigations were taking place. And a CID officer pointed out that only the Commissioner of Police, Mr Ben Gethi, could comment on the matter.

Ayany's Denial of Mbela's Statement

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Sep 79 p 1

[Text]

THE general manager of the National Housing Corporation, Mr. Samuel Ayany, has denied there were any people allocated wrongly with houses at the new Onyonka Mortgage Housing Scheme.

And, he said, "there is no police investigation that I know of and if there is any, then the police would appear to be wasting their time".

He said all candidates for the houses were allocated with the houses on their own merit.

Mr. Ayany was reacting to an earlier statement by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Housing and Social Services, Mr. Darius Mbela, and carried in Saturday's edition of the NATION.

Mr. Mbela's statement had said: "The Ministry has discovered that about 10 people were allocated houses wrongly at the scheme after they had cheated the corporation."

Mr. Mbela had told the NATION that the "matter was so serious that it was being investigated by police. It will be up to them to decide

what to do with the culprits".

But reacting to this, Mr. Ayany retorted: "I am surprised that this statement should have come from Mr. Mbela. Who runs this corporation? Is it me or Mr. Mbela?"

"I am going to check this issue with the Minister and I think we shall soon be issuing a statement on it," he said.

Mr. Ayany alleged that the Onyonka Housing controversy was being "fanned by the Press, particularly the NATION because of personal differences which once erupted between some editors and Mr. Mbela when he was still the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting".

"I know that there was once a controversy between Mr. Mbela and an editor but this has to stop because it has nothing to do with the Ministry of Housing. How come that it is only you people of the NATION who keep on writing rubbish about our corporation?"

"The Press must stop writing rubbish. The difference which once existed between you as a newspaper and Mr. Mbela has nothing to do with the Ministry of Housing. As I said, I will see the Minister about this," Mr. Ayany said.

He added: "As far as I know, everybody who got a house at the scheme applied for it and was successful. There will be no probe as far as I am concerned."

Who is Telling the Truth

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Sep 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

MANY wananchi are not satisfied with how the new houses in the Onyonka Mortgage Housing Scheme were allocated to the applicants — and the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Housing and Social Services, Mr. Darius Mbela, admits that fact. It is gratifying to note that, according to Mr. Mbela, some kind of investigation is being conducted by the police to find out whether some people were wrongly allocated the houses either after giving incorrect information to the National Housing Corporation or through other, mysterious, methods.

Whatever happened, Mr. Mbela must be congratulated for admitting that something is wrong somewhere and also accepting the fact that the accusations made against the National Housing Corporation are very serious indeed. In his words, the matter has been "handed over to the police for further investigation".

Though each applicant had to swear an affidavit before a Commissioner of Oaths that he or she had all the required qualifications to be allocated the Onyonka houses, it would appear that some people gave wrong information to the National Housing Corporation and, as a result, were wrongly allocated the houses. This fact is not being denied by Mr. Mbela who said last week that the Ministry of Housing and Social Services had discovered about 10 people who had been allocated houses wrongly.

Exposing any wrongs which may be taking place in our society is one of our duties as a newspaper, and whenever we do so we do not care about the personalities involved or the offices they hold. Unfortunately, the general manager of the National Housing Corporation, Mr. Samuel Onyango Ayany, seems to think that we printed the story about the wrongful allocation of Onyonka houses because there are some "personal differences between some editors and Mr. Mbela" who is presently the Permanent Secretary in the Housing Ministry. Surprisingly, Mr. Mbela is not making that accusation. Though Mr. Ayany claims that there is no investigation into how the Onyonka houses were allocated, he does not say whether there have been any complaints from wananchi on that issue. We understand that some families were allocated houses

even though they had other houses in the city. And, to make matters worse, it is said that some were allocated more than one house. Mr. Mbela says that there are about 10 cases of this nature but Mr. Ayany says there are none. Whom are we to believe?

Mr. Mbela was talking to the NATION in his capacity as the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Housing and Social Services. We would like to think that Mr. Mbela, in that position, knows what he is talking about — particularly when his Ministry happens to be the one under whose auspices the National Housing Corporation operates.

When we write about allocating houses to wrong people we are doing what we think is a good service by exposing what we consider to be wrongs within our society. We do not for one moment accept Mr. Ayany's suggestion that doing so is writing "rubbish". What we would like Mr. Ayany to tell the public is whether Mr. Mbela was wrong when he admitted that some houses had been allocated to people wrongly.

Mr. Ayany may be the man running the National Housing Corporation, but doesn't the corporation operate under the Ministry of Housing and Social Services? Can the corporation say one thing and the Ministry say the opposite and then the Press be expected to be reticent about the whole issue? Who is telling the truth? Is it Mr. Ayany or Mr. Mbela? The public has a right to know.

Minister Promises Clarification

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Sep 79 p 20

[Text] The controversial issue of Onyonka Mortgage Housing Scheme will soon be clarified, Housing and Social Services Minister, Dr Zachary Onyonka promised yesterday.

Dr Onyonka said in a telephone conversation from his Kisii home: "I have just read the story in the NATION today, and I am preparing myself to issue a statement or comment on the statements made by my two officer."

He said he needed time to "find out the details of the controversy" adding: "I know there could be a problem here."

Dr Onyonka said he was "very much concerned about the scheme" and promised to tell the truth about the allocations "after conducting a thorough investigation in due course."

The General Manager of the National Housing Corporation, Mr Samuel Ayany, denied on Sunday that there were any irregularities in the allocation of houses at the scheme.

Mr Ayany contradicted a statement by the Permanent Secretary in Housing Ministry Mr Darius Mbela. Mr Mbela had said that a probe had been instituted into the allocations.

Mr Mbela said the Ministry had discovered that about 10 people had been allocated houses wrongly at the scheme after they had cheated the corporation.

But Mr Ayany retorted: "I am surprised that this statement should have come from Mr Mbela. Who runs this corporation? Is it me or Mr Mbela?"

CSO: 4420

TEA LEAF PRODUCTION TO DOUBLE THIS FISCAL YEAR

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Sep 79 p 9

[Text]

TEA leaf production is expected to double this financial year, necessitating the construction of more processing factories.

This has been announced by Kenya Tea Development Authority chairman J.C. Kamau, speaking at a field day in Embu for tea growers from regions east of the Rift Valley.

Mr Kamau said 100,261,673 kilos of tea leaf had been produced during the 1978/79 financial year, earning growers a bonus of Shs 100.3 million.

He said production would double because of the inception of the Authority's fertiliser credit scheme.

Mr Kamau pledged that, although like other public institutions his authority was beset with many problems, efforts would be made to ensure that small holders received

maximum benefit for their crop.

Agriculture Minister Jeremiah Nyagah, opening the field day, said the Government considered the development of industrial crops as important as production of enough food to feed the country.

The Minister commended small-scale tea farmers for producing a top quality crop that had earned Kenya a record £63,200 million in foreign exchange last year.

CSO: 4420

FOUR HUNDRED BAGS OF RICE CONFISCATED

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 21 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] Four hundred bags of 100-pound rice has been confiscated by an inspector of the Commerce Ministry as hoarders were attempting to smuggle it out of the capital to Gbarnga, Bong County.

Revealing this to the "AGE," the Deputy Minister of Commerce David Farhat said the consignment of rice was seized on last Friday as it was being loaded aboard a truck from a house on Camp Johnson Road.

Mr Farhat further said that the source of this rice is being investigated because no one has claimed ownership.

The Deputy Minister noted that according to the documents produced the rice was bought for a specific purpose and not to have it transported out of the capital.

In recent weeks Mr Farhat said that another 300 bags of rice were caught on the Freeway, Bushrod Island and that one Sekou Sirleaf was hired to transport the rice to Grand Gedeh County. The rice was expected to be auctioned to the public yesterday.

Commerce Minister John W. F. Sherman also told the "AGE" on Saturday afternoon that he received a radio call from Lofa County informing him of 875 bags of rice that were hoarded in three warehouses and according to some sources in Lofa, owners of the rice were allegedly attempting to transport it across the borders.

The Minister stressed that a distributor is not allowed to sell more than one bag of rice to an individual, but in the case of concessions, they are eligible to buy large consignments of rice.

CSO: 4420

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

MISINTERPRETATION OF GOVERNMENT POLICY--Mr James T. Philips, former Minister of Finance, has deplored those citizens who tend to misinterpret government Liberianization policy by insisting that technically trained expatriates both in government and concession areas be fully replaced even if it means with unqualified workers simply because they are Liberians and are black. He said the process of Liberianization is a gradual one and the more Liberians are trained in specialized areas the less the nation will have to rely on expatriates for professional and technical services. Philips made the remarks over the weekend when he installed Officers of the newly organized Liberia Air Traffic Controllers Association in the transit lounge at the Roberts International Airport. [Excerpt] [Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 21 Aug 79 pp 3,6]

CSO: 4420

MADAGASCAR

INSTITUTE PROPOSES GROGRAPHIC NAME CHANGES

Malagasy Names

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 20 Jul 79 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Geographic Institute of Madagascar (FTM), after a great deal of toponymic research, has proposed a series of Malagasy names to the government for our towns bearing French names.

Beginning today, we present these suggestions to our readers. We begin with the main localities in the faritany of Antsiranana.

CAP DIEGO: a name conferred by the French. Several centuries before this cape was called Mosorobe. Later, however, two women, rivals for the affections of their beloved one, killed themselves there following a bitter dispute over him, and the natives called the place "Ampanolahamirafy" which the FTM proposes to the government.

CAP D'AMBRE [Cape Amber] for which the name proposed by the FTM is "Tanrent [sic] and asked Zanahary for help, who sent them a great herd of zebus come out of the sea. Hence the name 'Bobaomby'."

MONTAGNE DES FRANCAIS to be changed to "Antsingy." That means "jon'ny Bobaomby." [meaning unknown] According to the oral tradition of the region, they say there was once a great famine and the inhabitants seized a rocky mountain southeast of Antsiranana where there was a jail for Frenchmen sentenced to life imprisonment. The whole ensemble was called "Antsingy," while the part facing the sea was known as Anosiravo, because at one time the inhabitants buried their kings there, and came there regularly to celebrate a sumptuous ceremony by tradition.

ORANGEA: suggested name "Anoronjia" as this village is situated on a peninsula of sand.

ARRACHART Airport: "Antanamitarana" because this airport is placed where one can see all the land surrounding.

MASSIF d'AMBRE: "Ambohitra." This is a mountain chain 30 km long, reaching from Joffreville to Anivorano. The highest summit, pic Jordan, 1,354 meters high, the natives call "Ambohitra."

JOFFRE-VILLE: the natives have always called it "Ambohitra."

ANIVORANO-NORD: the FTM suggests the Malagasy name "Anivorano-Avaratra."

AMBODY-PONT [Ambody Bridge]: "Ambodi-tetezana-Tsarahitsaka." It is a small village built in 1941 and the Tsarahitsaka River passes through it. The bridge was built by the French.

LAC SACRE [Sacred Lake]: "Farahy Antenavo." According to oral tradition there once was a village there. "Antramorontaina" people came by and asked the inhabitants for water, as they were thirsty. But the villagers refused, except for one small family. After slaking their thirst the visitors besought their benefactors to leave the area, which was about to be inundated by heavy and continuous rains. This happened, and the inhabitants were changed into caimans. That is why the present inhabitants offer them sacrifices of cattle, as caimans are sacred. Hence the name "Antanavo."

CAP SEBASTIEN: Anorontany." For this is a word much employed in the north of Madagascar. When a cape is small they call it "mosoro," and when it is big they call it "oron tany."

PORTE SAINT-LOUIS: "Antsohimbondrona."

NOSSI-BE: Nosy-Be Frenchified.

ANTSIRABE-NORD: "Antsirabe-Avaratra."

VOHEMAR: "Vohimarina," as that is its true name, which was Frenchified.

PIC JORDAN: "Boanamamy."

GRAND LAC BELLE ETAPE: "Matsabory Malio."

LAC TEXIER: "Matsabory Maonja."

LAC MAUDIT [Cursed Lake]: "Matsabory Tarata."

LAC FATANY: "Matsabory Ampatan Ambohitra."

COL DES FOUGERES [Bracken Pass]: "Beampanga."

GRANDE CASCADE [Great Waterfall]: "Saro-robe."

Further Changes

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 3 Aug 79 p 2

[Text] After the faritany of Antsiranana let us now look at the Malagasy names suggested by the Geographical Institute of Madagascar for some towns with Frenchified names in the faritany of Mahajanga.

MAJUNGA: "Mahajanga." The first inhabitants of this town were Arabs, who according to oral tradition gave it this name from the words "Mji-Angaina," bushes with sweet-smelling flowers. However, according to researches undertaken by the FTM after the settlement by the Arabs there came the arrival of the Sakalava king from Menabe Andriamisara, accompanied by Andriamanandisoarivo, Ramboanarivo, Andrianiania, who chose to make their homes there. Some of these new arrivals were sick and incurable, and were cared for by a healer. When they got well, they named the town "Mahajanga" ("jangua" meaning "that which heals"), the whole ensemble meaning "which makes it possible to get well."

CAP SAINT ANDRE: "Tanjona Vilanandro" for there is where the sun sets.

AMBATO-BOENI: to be written Malagasy-style "Ambato-Boeny." This town was once called Manonga. It was there that the king reigned. Faced with danger of being attacked by enemies, the king called a soothsayer to conjure away the town. When all the proper rites had been performed the soothsayer buried a sacred steer in a great hole in the earth, which he covered with a flat stone. And he asked that henceforth the town should be called Ambaton'ny Boeny (to the Boenys' stone), the Boeny being the Sakalava people.

BEREVO SUR RANOBE: "Berevo-Ranobe," because it is no longer right for this town to have a French name.

For the faritany of Fianarantsoa.

Traditional Names

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 4 Aug 79 p 5

FORT CARNOT: "Ikongo." The name "Fort Carnot" was conferred by the Ikongo post office in memory of the French president, Carnot, assassinated in 1894. When the French arrived, the Tanala king, Andriampanoh, lived on Ikongo Mountain, well protected by a great rampart. The French made their encampment 9 km distant from it. Unfortunately, due to the treachery of some Tanalas, the invaders were able to subdue the fortress and the king and his court surrendered. "Ikongo" means "hard to attack."

FORGEOT: "Vohimasina," which is its traditional name.

AMBOHIMANGA DU SUD: "Ambohimanga Atsimo" Atsimo meaning South.

MIDONGY DU SUD: "Midongy Atsimo."

AMPARTHY EST: "Amparihy-Atsinanana" (Atsinanana meaning East).

In the faritany of Toliary some towns will resume their traditional names.

TULEAR: "Toliary." At the time of the kings its name was "Ankatsaoka," from the sound of footsteps on the sand. "Toliary" means the path or the place where one stops.

FORT DAUPHIN: "Taolanaro." In 1643 Pronis arrived at this town and named it Dauphin (Louis XIII) in honor of this heir to the French throne. "Taolanaro" derives from the circumstance that it was here that the Antanosy fought against the French and the Ambandandro, leaving dead that were left unburied.

SAINTE LUCE: "Manafiafy" or Town with the Mangroves.

FAUX CAP: "Betanta," its Malagasy name.

CAP SAINTE MARIE: "Vohimena," from the color of the cape seen from the sea. Besides, on its rocks are found sand mixed with lime.

POINTE BARRON: "Fenambosy."

SAINT AUGUSTIN: "Ianantsony."

CAP SAINT VINCENT: "Tanjon'Andefitra." As stated by Grandidier. Decarry, however, in his Instructions nautiques, says Andefitra only refers to the cape proper, for the part between Cape Tsingilofilo to the Fanemotra peninsula is called "Tanjon'i St. Vincent."

BAIE DES ASSASSINS: "Fanemotra," the traditional name.

BELO SUR MER: "Belo Andrano" (translation into Malagasy).

BELO SUR TSIRIBIHINA: "Belo Tsiribihina."

GROTTE DES PORTUGAIS: "Zohin'i Tenika."

2750

CSO: 4400

DECREASE IN TERRORIST ACTIVITIES NOTED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Sep 79 p 1

[Text]

TERRORIST activities have been relatively quiet in the operational area during the past three weeks, the Second-in-Command of SWA Command, Brigadier Pieter Bosman said this morning.

He said that the probable reason for this was the "hiding" the terrorists had received from security forces within the past few months.

During the past three weeks five terrorists were shot and killed in the operational area. One of them was shot by his own comrades and the other four by security forces.

On August 22, security forces were following the tracks of terrorists when they heard a shot approximately 700 metres away. On investigating they found the body of a terrorist, shot by his own colleagues. This type of action is often followed by terrorists to prevent the wounded terrorists from falling into the hands of the security forces.

according to Brigadier Bosman.

On August 29 security forces received a tip-off as to the whereabouts of a terrorist. They investigated, traced him and one terrorist was shot in the process.

On September 2, a group of approximately 12 terrorists fled northwards. Subsequently the security forces made contact and killed two of their number. The others fled further northwards.

On the same day two more terrorists were shot and killed by the security forces. A considerable amount of equipment was seized, which included AK 47 rifles, handgrenades, magazines and Russian and Danish tinned meat.

Terrorists were also responsible for one incident of abduction, when 20 civilians were abducted on August 24. Three civilians managed to escape and returned.

CSO: 4420

GELDENHUYSEN: TERRORIST PROPAGANDA BOOMERANGS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Sep 79 p 1

[Text]

WINDHOEK: Terrorist propaganda against SWA was beginning to boomerang, while the Defence Force was gaining credibility in the Territory, Maj Gen Jan Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding SWA Command, said here yesterday.

Gen Geldenhuys was speaking in honour of Mr RW Opperman, president of the South African Newspaper Press Union.

Mr Opperman presented a trophy to a Baster member of 41 Battalion, Lance Corporal RB van Wyk, who had been placed first in a leadership course.

The NPU had contributed towards the trophy to be presented for leadership in the SWA Defence units annually.

Gen Geldenhuys said SWA and the Defence Force were subjected to a barrage of propaganda from Angola, Zambia and other sources.

The Defence Force did not believe in propaganda, he said.

"Propaganda, from our point of view, is not the answer. We do not believe in manipulating the Press.

"The terrorist propaganda has started to boomerang

against themselves while the credibility of the South African Defence Force is on the increase," Gen Geldenhuys said.

He placed a great deal of value on credibility as far as the Defence Force was concerned.

"The Defence Force here has now demonstrated what its intentions are. We can demonstrate that we offer the population of South West a better deal than that promised by the terrorists."

The role of the Defence Force in SWA was to create peace and stability to give ~~populations~~ the opportunity to work out a peaceful solution.

In a terrorist war such as the one in northern SWA, the Press was not expected to always give the Defence Force favourable publicity.

The Defence Force preferred military reporting from SWA to be accurate and not dramatised.

Gen Geldenhuys said conventional warfare was aimed at the defence force of the enemy. In a terrorist war, the Defence Force often could not come to grips with the ter-

rorists because the terrorists avoided contact.

Terrorist warfare was aimed almost exclusively at the public of the Territory.

"One could compare terrorism with ordinary crime. The criminal does not steal from the police, but from the public."

The psychological aims of terrorist warfare were extremely important to its perpetrators and was ever-present.

Recent killings of White children and members of the farming community in northern SWA were aimed at creating the impression that the terrorists were operating from bases within SWA.

The terrorists attempted to instill fear among members of the public and tried to create the impression, wrongfully, that the conflict in SWA was White against Black.

In conventional war the conflict was over when the Defence Force of the one side was destroyed.

In an insurgency war on the other hand, there was only victory if terrorists forces were completely destroyed or if the public lost their will to resist.

The solution to a terrorist war was, therefore, usually a political one, Gen Geldenhuys said.

Terrorist wars, in contrast to conventional warfare, were calculated to last long. The Angolan conflict and the terrorist war in Mozambique, for instance, had lasted many years.

The insurgency conflict in SWA had now been going for about 13 years.

Terrorists did not depend on massive operations to achieve their goals as did conventional armies. They depended rather on the cumulative effect of a great number of smaller incidents.

CSO: 4420

REDISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH SEEN AS BIGGEST FUTURE PROBLEM

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Sep 79 p 5

[Text]

THE GREATEST challenge that may yet face SWA may not be so much the question of race or power, but rather the future redistribution of wealth.

In the latest edition of Kon-tak, Enok's magazine, Leon Kok writes that this is the one issue which is likely to cause more domestic unrest than any other factor.

It is a fact not peculiar to SWA alone: it is dormant in, if not having been experienced by just about every developed and semi-developed state in the world. Indeed it would seem an unavoidable element in the metamorphosis to mature statehood.

The redistribution of wealth was a major issue behind the British Reform Acts of the 19th century, the French and Russian revolutions, the Negro unrest in the US during the fifties, the Soweto and Cape riots three years ago and was perhaps of significance in Iran more recently.

Mr Kok covered the entire proceedings of the Cillie Commission during 1976 and 1977 and he was more convinced today that the causes of Black and Brown township unrest were primarily socio-economic and not political.

Simply, he goes on, with SA's rapid rate of economic

development there had been a vast flow of Blacks from the rural to the urban areas, coupled with the education of their children and considerable changes in their value systems.

The upshot of this process was a sharp rise in the aspirations of these people, particularly the youth, to levels which have been largely impossible to deliver the goods. And by goods was meant education, employment, lucrative incomes, transport and housing.

The situation could have been largely defused had there been efforts to develop a Black and Brown middle class which would act as a stabilising factor. Herein lies the lesson for SWA.

Constitutional development favouring the Blacks is not enough. The Blacks will have to be given a far bigger place in the sun economically. But this will never be successfully achieved by giving handouts.

Indeed, if the Whites in SWA were to be totally liquidated today and the proceeds of their assets were to be handed to the Blacks tomorrow, the gains by the Blacks would be negligible. A major component of the productive machine (skilled manpower) would have been put out of operation.

Moreover, it is ridiculous to assume that the Whites who constitute a mere 10 percent of the SWA population could carry the Blacks and Browns, who constitute the other 90 percent. The load is too great.

It could of course be argued that the Whites in the US largely subsidise the welfare of the Blacks. But that is a very different story: We are then talking about 92 percent relatively affluent Whites looking after 8 percent relatively poor Blacks.

What then are the solutions for SWA?

Simplistically there are two:

- Defuse all wealth differentials by socialising the country (turning it into a state such as the Soviet Union or Red China);
- Or by promoting the free enterprise system and opening up the country to both foreign and local fixed private investment.

In the former case the result will be equality for all, but equality in poverty. Moreover economic growth would be zero as in most other parts of the Third World.

In the latter case there would be terrific economic growth providing thousands of new job opportunities and a better economic dispensation for all citizens of the country.

One only has to look at the US, Japan and SA.

True, it is often said that socialism is really on the march in the world and that this is the twilight age of capitalism. But then only the dark side of the warning capitalism moon is shown. The advantages of free enterprise are neither known nor taught.

Democracy has been described as the worst system of government except for all alternatives and the same claim can be made for capitalism.

Many people still talk and write as if socialism were a simple, viable but untried system, only wanting to be put into operation.

The result is that capitalism gets the worst end of the stick, because the realities of capitalism are compared with the theories of socialism.

It is much as if fairytale princesses are allowed to enter beauty competitions. They would win with monotonous regularity because fantasy can always surpass reality.

Also interesting is that while multinational companies are sometimes accused in the underdeveloped world of exploiting underdeveloped countries on behalf of the developed world, they are accused in the developed world

of exporting capital and know-how (and therefore jobs) at the expense of their places of origin.

Both allegations can be true, sometimes, but they cannot be true all the time. Besides, it is an historical fact that in the long run capitalism can only succeed where the economy is essentially controlled and motivated by the residents of the country concerned.

Former British PM Ted Heath furthermore said: "Capitalism to survive, demands a human face. If we cannot make the people fit the system, then you have to adjust the system to suit the people."

And this indeed is the beauty of capitalism: it is not an ideology — it is a highly pragmatic working system and consequently it is capable of almost infinite change.

How then should the free enterprise system be viewed in SWA?

Initially as a means of removing the disabilities from the masses. It must be seen as a system in which free men have equal bargaining power and equality of opportunities; not a system weighed against the ordinary man and in favour of the already rich.

That's where SWA's future should lie.

EDITOR ANALYZES CAPRIVI STRIP ECONOMY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Sep 79 p 6

[Editorial by Leon Kok: "Caprivi: Region of Ifs and Buts"]

[Text]

IF I were ever given the task of renaming Caprivi, I'd probably call it the REGION OF IFs AND BUTs.

It is just that if you look at its economic prospects.

This is certainly the impression I gained this week while investigating the economic situation up there.

The opportunity to do so was kindly made available by the First National Development Corporation (better known as Enok).

What are the major IFs? These are how I saw them:

● The Caprivan economy would bloom if relations between ourselves on the one side and the Zambians and Angolans on the other side were not so sour.

Zambia and Angola are natural markets for Caprivi while a lot of Caprivi's needs could be sourced from Rhodesia via Zambia and even Zambia itself.

Salisbury and Lusaka for example are far closer to Katima than say Windhoek or Johannesburg.

Caprivi currently gets just about all its good from the Transvaal and these are hauled by rail and road via Botswana. The transport system is characterised by high costs, terrific depreciation on vehicles, tremendous delays and considerable shortages.

Certainly not the ideal formula for sound economic growth!

Windhoek as a source of supplies at this stage is no answer either. It does not have a particularly wide range of goods available, it too has to import goods from the Republic and elsewhere, and communications between Windhoek and Katima must compare with the worst in Southern Africa.

Talk to the Whites in Caprivi and everyone will tell you that they know Pretoria fairly well. Very few will tell you that they have ever been to Windhoek. An unfortunate indictment on the capital of SWA.

● The Caprivan economy would furthermore get a terrific shot in the arm if Zambia were to seriously consider SWA as an additional railway outlet (to which Botswana and Rhodesia could also be potentially joined). A railway line through SWA to say Walvis Bay makes far more sense for Zambia than the use of a line to East London and Port Elizabeth.

The political difficulties aside, Walvis Bay is nearer to Europe and the American East Coast than either Durban, EL or PE. Transit would also be a lot simpler. The Benguela line has proved and will remain a dead loss for Zambia.

● And Caprivi would be well away if a lot more White capital, expertise and guts were injected into the region. The Caprivians are crying out for it.

Biggest problem on this score is that the Whites in SA who could perhaps contribute most know too little about Caprivi, care less, are apprehensive about the security situation (which is quiet) and lack the pioneering spirit and missionary zeal that was so characteristic among our forefathers.

Caprivi has relatively good soil (although a lot of fertiliser is required), an abundance of water, an exceptionally enthusiastic and friendly indigenous population and as such has the potential to become one of the bread-baskets of Southern Africa.

With the right development, it could feed large parts of SWA, Angola, Zambia, Botswana, Rhodesia and even SA. There is also great potential for the production of fuel crops.

Caprivi's potential lies almost exclusively in agriculture and forestry. Enok is currently experimenting with all sorts of crops and on balance the outlook in most lines looks good. Mining and manufacturing appear to be totally out of the question.

Caprivi could also be developed into a tourists paradise. It is good game country and one has only to look across the borders to Botswana and Rhodesia to see what really could be done. Chobi and Wanki are perhaps the best examples.

Enok is already geared to setting up a hotel complex in Katima, but it will be primarily aimed at serving the social needs of the local population.

It is not intended to be an obstacle to private enterprise (a fashionable allegation against Enok). On the contrary, Enok would be only too happy to stand down in favour of someone else, or alternatively sell its equity once the business is well on its feet.

One private attempt has already been made to set up a luxury lodge for tourists, but if I saw things correctly, it is an abortion. The Advertiser will provide further details on this aspect next week.

An unfortunate feature of Caprivi of course is that it is so far away from Windhoek and that it is still spiritually (and grudgingly so) under the control of Pretoria.

The long distance is made no better by the poor roads and lack of railway facilities. In all fairness to the authorities, however, a concerted attempt is being made to construct a tarred road between Katima and Grootfontein as soon as possible.

The construction of a railway line (outside the aforementioned realm) is undoubtedly out of the question at this stage. One train would probably pull out three months of Caprivan produce while between five and ten trains a day would be required to make the line economic. This sort of volume is certainly 10 to 20 years away.

My estimate is that about 6 000 to 8 000 economic opportunities have to be created in Caprivi at a cost of about R60m at present prices to bring the average standard of living to acceptable levels. This amount naturally excludes the cost of education and training and general infrastructure.

The answers to Caprivi's future development lie largely in the above IFS and here the leaders of SWA have a grave responsibility to consider these factors in their dealings on future international relations. The SA Government's responsibility is no less.

One is far too often tempted to say: "What is good for Windhoek is good for the whole of SWA" or "We're fine Jack, to hell with the rest."

Spend a couple of days in the Eastern Caprivi and you can rest assured that the truth will penetrate, real hard.

SOUTHWESTERS MAY BECOME SHAREHOLDERS IN NAMIB AIR

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 11 Sep 79 p 7

[Text]

THE PEOPLE of SWA might have the opportunity of becoming shareholders in SWA's own airline, Namib Air, in the near future.

This was stated by the Mr Marin de V Marsh, managing director of Safmarine, who controls all the shares in Namib Air.

Mr Marsh did not expand on how Safmarine plans to make the shares available to the public.

Mr Marsh stressed that Namib Air will continue to develop with the Territory. He said during the 11 years that Safmarine held interests in Namib Air no money had been taken out of the Territory. And Safmarine hopes to continue assisting with its expertise here.

Namib Air started operating in 1946 as South West Air Transport with two pilots, two engineers and two Ryan Navion aircraft. Based at Eros Airport the airline provided a service to the northern centres of Ojiwarongo, Oujo, Tsumeb and Grootsfontein.

Within a few years the airline took over control of Western Aviation, then based

at Keetmanshoop. But in 1956 competition came from newly established Oryx Aviation. This caused both airlines to lose so much money that a merger was formed in 1959 and Sudwes-Lugdiens was born.

At this time Sudwes-Lugdiens operated a fleet of 14 aircraft and employed 22 people. In 1965 a Walvis Bay company, Namib Air took over Sudwes-Lugdiens and its subsidiaries. Three years later Safmarine acquired interests in Sudwes-Lugdiens through Namib Air and in 1969 Safmarine held all the controlling interest.

Today Namib Air is a mature organisation operating 22 aircraft and employing 97 people.

With Mr Marsh on visit to SWA were four other members on the board of directors.

CSO: 4420

LOAN INTEREST TO BE KEYED TO SALARY, NOT RACE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Sep 79 p 1

[Text]

THE EXECUTIVE Committee of SWA has decided to grant municipal housing scheme loans on the same basis for White, Black and Brown people.

This is a sequel to negotiations last year between the AG's office and the Windhoek municipality.

Mr Manie Spies, chairman of the Windhoek City Council management committee, told the Advertiser this morning "we have been working on this for a long time."

It began with discussions on the right of Blacks to own property. The municipality then began measuring up the erven in Katutura. Once this had been done the logical step was to arrange municipal housing schemes.

In the past Blacks in Katutura were granted housing subsidies with one percent interest.

Now that all races are being provided for this means the only guideline to the size of loans will be salaries. This will result in a slight increase in interest paid by some Katutura residents planning to buy or build new homes.

The residents who have already joined the traditional

one percent subsidies will not have to pay anymore on their mortgages.

The higher interest rates match the higher loans required to build the more modern homes being erected in the township.

The Executive Committee of SWA also increased the maximum loan for a housing scheme from R17 500 to R20 000.

People who earn between R3 000 and R3 999 can receive a maximum loan of R12 800 at an interest rate of 2.5 percent. The loan is payable over 25 to 40 years depending on the number of children in the family.

People in the salary group R4 000 to R4 999 can obtain a maximum loan of R15 000 at 3.5 percent.

Those earning R5 000 to R5 999 a year can obtain a maximum of R17 200 at 4.5 percent interest. Those earnings between R5 600 and R6 199 can obtain a loan of up to R20 000 at 5.5 percent interest.

Chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, welcomed the decision of the Executive Committee. He said it was a step in the right direction.

CSO: 4420

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SWAPO-D PLANS FOR LABOR UNION

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 1 Sep 79 p 18

[Text]

WINDHOEK: Led by principal leaders of the Swapo-D movement, there seems to be a new stir in the labour market. There is little doubt that top office-bearers of Swapo-D are organizing a trade union in South West Africa with the emphasis on the black mine-workers of this country.

In a recent document the labour project envisaged, is set out. The document states that the labour situation and current political developments in South West Africa call for urgent "re-examination" and a thorough study of all people of good will.

The prior aim seems to be to create healthy and favourable economic conditions for all the people.

The document says that a quick look at workers in South West Africa gives one the impression that the workers are an unorganized mass of people where, they have no structure through

which to represent themselves to organized management and employers.

The labour project, with a view to establish a trade union, has the following in mind:

- distributing of pamphlets at places where there is an obvious friction situation between workers and employers;
- inviting workers to unite, to solve their problems and not to take actions like striking unless it is deemed necessary;
- to study the existing labour laws and establish a group of workers to advise workers what their rights are;
- Give lectures on trade unionism and how it helps workers in other parts of the world to look after themselves, start a workers committee to look into the feasibility of establishing a Trade union and if the survey proves positive, a committee must be drawn up and presented to the General meeting and a trade union established.

CSO: 4420

OBJECTIVES OF DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LISTED

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 1 Sep 79 p 24

[Text] WINDHOEK: South West Africa's First National Development (ENOK) has outlined in a recent document it's development policies for the territory.

There has been criticism directed at the Corporation, especially as far as the allocations of loans is concerned. Yet, the Corporation can be rightly proud of a number of development projects, proving amply that State funds are necessary in an under developed country like South West Africa, and a region hampered by political uncertainties.

In it's late policies document the Corporation states that the following facts are the more important ones as far as the Corporations development plans are concerned:

- Agriculture. The corporation does not have a direct active role to play in the financing of primary producers in "White" areas, but the Corporation will remain active in what is called traditional rural regions. The Corporation will attempt to establish in these rural areas energy centres;

- Mining Industry. Large scale mining will be left to the private sector with no involvement on the part of the Corporation, yet, the Corporation is prepared to assist the smaller entrepreneur;

- Fisheries. The Corporation is prepared to provide financial assistance, but conditionally. The Corporation wants as much as possible of the revenue accruing from this source to be channelled back into South West Africa;

- Industries. Apart from providing financial aid, the Corporation is prepared to become involved in the management of processing plans. The Corporation is prepared, after due consideration to viability, to finance manufacturing activities.

- Trade. It is the attitude of the Corporation that the private finance sector must finance trade as far as is possible. In this field the Corporation will direct it's participation to less developed societies and entrepreneurs, that is where other private financial institutions are hesitant to provide finance.

CSO: 4420

SERIOUS FOOD SHORTAGE REPORTED IN KAVANGO

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Sep 79 p 3

[Text]

KAVANGO is undergoing a serious shortage of food-stuffs at present and matters have reached such damaging proportions that the Kavango Government had to approach the Administrator General's office for financial aid.

Now, the products derived from Enok's agricultural projects along the banks of the Kavango river are to be applied to feed the inhabitants of that area.

According to a report in Enok's magazine Kontak, Mr Japie Jacobs, secretary of the Chief Minister and Minister of Finances in Kavango, the area had experienced an enormous influx of refugees, most of them without any ways and means of support. This had been one of the reasons the food shortage had been aggravated. The other factor contributing to the present state of shortage were the unfavourable rain patterns.

The amount requested by Kavango Government came to R150 000, which will be utilised as follows:

- R100 000 will be used to feed pre-primary and schoolgoing children free of charge;
- R50 000 will be used to pay breadwinners at the rate

of R1 per day for various jobs, to enable them to feed their families. If the situation deteriorates, the system of providing work for breadwinners in need will be rotated.

Foodstuffs such as mealies, - also in mealie-meal form - soya beans and groundnuts and an unrestricted quantity of corn will be available, according to Mr Jacobs.

These foodstuffs are all available in Kavango from the agricultural projects at Vungu-Vungu, Shadikongoro, Muses and Shatemo. These lands are leased by the various tribes for a stipulated amount.

And with the foodstuffs being available in Kavango the factor of high transport costs is eliminated, thus enabling the inhabitants to obtain these articles at production cost.

Mr Jacobs also mentioned the fact that the Kavango people have a preference for white bread - made from a refined type of grain with less nutritional value.

The Government envisages, with its feeding campaign to educate the inhabitants on how to eat correctly and to inform them as to the nutritional value of soya beans and coarse grain products.

ERONGO ROCKS, GEMS COMPANY TO EXPAND

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Sep 79 p 3

[Text]

ERONGO Rocks and Gems (Woodtex PTY Ltd.) has obtained a loan from Enok, to enable the concern to be more competitive and produce an end product of higher quality on the export market.

The process of expanding this factory for semi-precious stones will also create more job opportunities and prevent the loss of valuable foreign exchange to the country by the export of unprocessed, raw materials.

At present the factory exports mainly to Portugal - a market where quality is not a priority.

However, to penetrate other more selective and lucrative markets it became necessary for Woodtex to invest in more specialised machinery and deliver an end product of high quality.

Woodtex - jointly owned by Messrs A G Gogos and U de J Texeira, is the only factory in the Territory processing semi-precious stones on a commercial basis.

Semi-precious stones are a natural resource of SWA - some of the varieties are exclusive to SWA and thus the industry can be expanded to

have a typical South West African character.

The foreign exchange brought in by the industry can be vast if the industry is consolidated and developed properly.

At present the factory is equipped to process semi-precious stones for a variety of consumer articles, collectors' items and jewellery.

The marketing aspect is vital due to the fact that South African and South West African markets are saturated.

Quality is a priority and the focus is on the export market which is divided into two sections - higher and lower quality stones, the first applicable to West Germany, Japan and the USA.

Competition on these markets is stringent and thorough market research is essential.

At this stage there are job opportunities for four men and three women and after expansion for eight men and four women.

The factory has the potential to provide for 55 job opportunities when in full production. But first the demand must warrant this extra scope.

CSO: 4420

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

BEEF MARKETING STATISTICS--Windhoek: The Chairman of the SWA Meat Trade Control Board, Mr Andries Pretorius, announced last weekend the decisions taken to market beef in the immediate years ahead. Mr Pretorius said in a statement late on Friday evening that South West Africa's current production of cattle was 400,000 per year. Current abattoir capacity at the three existing factories, excluding local consumption and the meat processing factory at Oshakati amounted to 860 head of cattle per day, or 190,000 a year. Mr Pretorius said a minimum of 80,000 cattle a year were exported on the hoof to areas outside South West Africa. Additional abattoir facilities were planned at the three existing factories, providing for an additional 55,000 head of cattle to be processed within two years. Local consumption required 35,000 a year, he said. Mr Pretorius said that with a view of the costs of transport in future, and this expenditure would be decisive in the economy of South West Africa's beef industry. Therefore his committee had resolved that all of South West Africa's cattle must be processed within the Territory within a period of three to five years. Mr Pretorius said seasonal processing of beef was not planned but it was aimed to keep the factories going with a 100 percent capacity over ten months. Mr Pretorius said his committee had decided that the First National Development Corporation could continue to negotiate with the French for cooling facilities at Walvis Bay. The Corporation, he said, had the green light of his committee to continue to negotiate for facilities for 50,000 head of cattle at Walvis Bay a year. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 1 Sep 79 p 23]

CATTLE PRICES--Outstanding prices were obtained last week for stock owned by Mr Martin Bornman of the farm Okkakango. Large oxen went for R220 per head and slaughter cattle for R194 per head. Other cattle were sold for between R150 and R160. The total of the sales came to an astounding R130 000,00. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Aug 79 p 4]

BIG 'CABINET' SALARIES--Large annual salaries and allowances have been approved for members of the National Assembly and related bodies by the Administrator General. The salaries and allowances, announced in a Press

release yesterday, by the chief director of the office of the AG, Mr John Viall, are effective from July 1, 1979. All members of the National Assembly will receive R7 200, nontaxable and the President R9 000, also nontaxable. Members of the AG's Council will receive R19 500, of which only R10 000 is taxable. The chairmen of committees of the Assembly will receive R 21 000 of which only R 11 500 is taxable. The chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the National Assembly will receive R 24 000 of which R 14 000 is taxable. In addition entertainment allowances of R 1 230 per year was approved for the President of the Assembly, R4 000 for the chairman of the Coordinating Committee and R 1 230 for the chairmen of the subcommittees. All members of the Assembly including members of the AG's Council are to be reimbursed by way of allowances for expenditure incurred in the execution of their official duties (travel and accommodation expenses). "Four Government cars will be made available to the secretary of the National Assembly for use by members of the AG's Council when they have to travel on official duties," the Press statement also announced. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Sep 79 p 1]

DEFENSE PROMOTIONS--Pretoria: The Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, has announced the following promotions with effect from December 1 this year. Major General I Lemmer to Lieutenant General, retaining his position as Chief of State Logistics; Major General G. J. J. Boshoff to Lieutenant General and appointed Chief of Staff Personnel; Brigadier J. P. B. van Loggerenberg to Major General and appointed Chief of Air Staff Operations; Commodore H. P. Botha to Rear Admiral and appointed Deputy Chief of Staff Personnel and Commodore A. C. Mandy to Rear Admiral and appointed Deputy Chief of Staff Logistics. Commodore J. A. C. Weidemann is promoted to Rear Admiral and appointed Chief of Naval Staff Operations with effect from January 1, 1980. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Sep 79 p 4]

HEREROLAND WATER PROBLEM SOLVED--Save a litre of water for later, is definitely an expression applicable to Hereroland, where water has always been an obstacle in the way of development. According to a report in Kontak--a magazine published by Enok, at times there has not even been sufficient water to supply the bakery for baking bread. Now, the Department of Water Affairs has completed the construction of a pipeline from Coblenz in the east, to Okakarara. This has alleviated the water problem to a large extent, not only at Okakarara, but also for cattle farmers who are able to make use of tapping points along the pipeline. Yet another pipeline, from Berg Aukas to Okakarara, via Okamatapati is under construction. This will also bring a large measure of relief to the Okamatapati region, which is largely cattle country and which has also been hampered by the shortage of water. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Sep 79 p 3]

CSO: 4420

IMPACT OF SANCTIONS CONTINUES TO DECLINE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Sep 79 p 1

[Text] THE PACE of sanctions erosion has accelerated since the internal settlement of March last year and, particularly since the installation of the majority-rule Government in June.

They have been eroded to such an extent that, at present, transport congestion, shortages of skilled labour and of essential inputs, the drought and sluggish demand in some world markets are having a greater impact on Zimbabwe Rhodesia's economic performance than the sanctions campaign itself.

This is the assessment of the Economic Bulletin, the review published by the Standard Bank Group.

It says that whatever the outcome of the all-party conference the strong likelihood must be that economic sanctions will lapse, or be formally lifted, within the next six months.

"Although the precise manner in which sanctions are removed — or allowed to wither away over time — remains unclear, it is clear that the impact of their abolition or reduced efficiency will not be felt overnight, but gradually over a prolonged period.

"There can be no immediate lifting of import and exchange controls, no sudden infusion of massive amounts of foreign investment and no miraculous short-term upswing in the economy," says the bulletin.

Import and exchange controls are likely to remain for the next five years at least and "conceivably, for a good deal longer".

Foreign investors private or public sector, are unlikely to commit themselves immediately sanctions are lifted, but will await political and economic developments.

A major imponderable is the political background against which sanctions are abolished. It could be a general lifting of sanctions at the U.N. and by major Western powers with full recognition and an end of the war, or many countries could continue sanctions and support for a military effort to remove the Salisbury Government.

A second major imponderable is the state of the world economy. Sanctions removal at a time of international economic prosperity would have significantly greater impact than it would against a background of world slowdown.

"All the indications are that the rate of economic expansion internationally will slow materially in 1980, chiefly as a result of the deteriorating energy situation."

SLUGGISH

In 1978, despite economic sanctions and relatively sluggish world markets, exports increased nearly 13 percent — six percent each in both volume and unit prices.

Improved world demand and higher prices in 1979, combined with faster sanctions erosion, is likely to mean an improvement of more than 15 percent in exports this year.

This is in spite of lower agricultural output because of the drought.

The removal of sanctions at the end of 1979 or early in 1980 would mean improved access and higher prices in both international markets for commodities and neighbouring markets for foodstuffs and manufactured goods.

Even with an international recession and lower commodity prices, export earnings should rise by at least 15 percent again in 1980.

Some decline in import prices and costs can also be expected, but because of inflation and the aftermath of the 1979 oil price rises, the impact on import costs seems unlikely to exceed five percent.

Thus, the net — immediate — impact would be of the order of a 20 percent improvement in foreign exchange earnings, which would be used almost certainly to finance increased imports.

MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD FOR MOZAMBIQUE RAID CASUALTIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Sep 79 p 7

[Text] IN an emotion-charged memorial service yesterday, the families and friends of nine of the RLI soldiers killed in the Mozambique raid last week paid their respects to the fallen.

The service, led by Army chaplains Major the Rev. Quentin Smith and Major the Rev. Bill Blakeway, was held at the RLI memorial statue—a bronze figure of a trooper—at the battalion's barracks in Cranborne, Salisbury.

At the start of the service, a Dakota flew low over the square while the RLI band played.

About 300 people attended the service, including about 100 members of the RLI and other armed services.

The dead were Captain Johannes du Plooy, Corporal Gordon Fry, Trooper Jacobus Briel, Trooper Aiden Coleman, Trooper Jeremy Crow, Trooper Brian Enslin, Trooper Stephen King, Trooper Colin Neasham and Trooper David Prosser.

All died on September 6 when their helicopter crashed within Mozambique.

There will be no funeral service for the men as their bodies could not be brought back.

After the prayers and lessons, one of which was read by the acting Commanding Officer of the battalion, Major Pat Armstrong, the firing party fired the traditional volleys of salute. The Last Post and Reveille were sounded by two buglers.

SALUTE

In pairs and singly, representatives of all branches of the security forces, led by the Commander of Combined Operations, Lieut-General Peter Walla, paid their last respects to their fallen comrades by saluting the statue and the flag-draped drums, while the band played When The Saints Go Marching In — the RLI regimental march.

After the service, a young girl placed a posy on the drums.

● In Durban, other parents were mourning the loss of their son in the raid, reports our Durban correspondent.

Mr and Mrs E. du Plooy of Hilliard were told of their son's death last Friday.

Captain Johannes "Joe" du Plooy's death came on his 27th birthday. His mother, Mrs June du Plooy, said yesterday that the family could still not accept Joe's death.

"We are all shocked and very upset. My husband and two other children are going to pieces. I'm trying to pull myself together because somebody's got to take the lead," she said.

She described Joe as a brilliant scholar and keen sportman. A matriculant at Durban's Saamwerk Hoerskool, he was also a prefect and played first team rugby.

"Joe emigrated to Rhodesia about four years ago and joined the permanent force there. He served with the Rhodesian Light Infantry and was wounded three times in action but always managed to pull through — except this time," she said.

FARMER DEATH IN AMBUSH, OTHER INCIDENTS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Sep 79 p 1

[Text] A LEADING Wedza tobacco grower, Mr Simon Edridge, was killed in a terrorist ambush while returning alone to his farm late on Tuesday.

Mr Edridge, aged 27 and single, was returning from Police Reserve duties, according to friends.

His death comes a little more than a year after his father, Mr Tom Edridge, was killed in a road accident in the Wedza district.

Both father and son regularly figured in prize lists for successive agricultural shows in Wedza, Marandellas and Salisbury with their top-class tobacco.

RESPECTED

"As tobacco growers, both men were hard to beat," said a tobacco farming colleague yesterday.

Mr Edridge was a much respected member of the local farming community. He ran the family's Molima Estates about 22 km from Wedza.

He was educated at Springvale School, Marandellas, then Digglefold, and Umtali and Marandellas high schools.

The surviving members of the family are Mrs Netta Edridge and her two daughters, Patricia and Gee.

MURDERED

• His death was confirmed in a Combined Operations Headquarters communique yesterday.

The communique said that elsewhere in the operational areas terrorist gangs have murdered 12 black civilians.

Five of the victims had been identified as Mr Nyachwa, Mr Padago, Mr August Matzuru (all of whom died in separate incidents) and Mr Nyamatenga and a woman, Christian Nyamatenga.

Security forces have killed 13 terrorists and seven terrorist collaborators, the communique said.

CSO: 4420

MINISTRY WORKING TO EASE UNEMPLOYMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Sep 79 p 2

[Text] The creation of new job opportunities is playing an increasingly important role in decisions by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on whether foreign currency should be granted for new projects.

Employment has always been fairly high in the list of criteria considered before project approval has been granted.

But, with an ever-increasing number of work-seekers coming onto the market in the urban areas, the problem has assumed new importance.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Ernest Bulle, is very conscious of the need to create more jobs, and officials in the Ministry constantly have this need in mind.

The Ministry's new projects committee is currently considering applications at the rate of about 12 a week.

"The need to create employment is constantly before us," said the Secretary for Commerce and Industry, Mr J. E. Baker.

"We must give preferential treatment to the project which will employ the greatest number of workers in the shortest possible time, bearing in mind our other great needs--to earn or save foreign currency and to ensure the production of vital products."

Favoured

The policy does not mean that small projects are further down the favoured list.

The Ministry has found that most often small projects provide new jobs very quickly, while large development projects take some time to come into full operation.

Although a major breakthrough in the employment problem facing the country depends ultimately on the removal of sanctions and an end to the war, there have been several encouraging developments in recent months which provide hope for the future.

In several important employment sectors the number of workers is increasing steadily after a period of stagnation, or worse, redundancy.

In the engineering field, which was very severely hit by a fall-off in orders last year, several companies reported an upturn in the volume of work on hand.

A large engineering and construction company has increased its workforce by 30 percent since this time last year. Said the managing director: "The improvement has been throughout our area of activity.

"We have had to shave our prices to get the work, but at least we have been able to keep more people employed."

Optimistic

The textile industry, which employs more than 12,000 workers, is also more optimistic now than it was at this time last year.

"The general uncertainty at the end of last year led many retailers to run down their stocks and our level of activity suffered," said Mr David Broomberg, chairman of the Central African Textile Manufacturers Association.

"But now there is a great deal more optimism about the internal market and we are maintaining our exports."

In the furniture industry "marginal increases" in the numbers employed have been reported. "There has been no dramatic change, but the signs are encouraging," said a major employer.

The number of new building projects on the stocks, particularly in Salisbury, also gives hope for an increase in the numbers employed in the construction industry.

"We were among the first to be hit," said a contractor. "But employment is already picking up mainly in the Salisbury area. If there is a settlement our major problem will be to find sufficient skilled and semi-skilled labour."

It was encouraging that so much of the building development involved large projects, which would provide employment for 18 months or even longer.

CSO: 4420

ETHANOL BEST PETROLEUM-REPLACEMENT POSSIBILITY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Sep 79 p 1

[Text] PETROLEUM provides only 13 percent of the energy requirements of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, but it is the most important item affecting the country's balance of payments.

"Rationing and the high prices inhibit development of all sectors of the economy," says the annual report of the chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation, Mr Nick Cambitza.

Coal provides 28 percent of the country's energy requirements, firewood 18 percent and hydro-electricity 31 percent.

The IDC began investigations into alternative fuel projects as far back as 1963, but until recently the relatively low cost of imported petroleum made the scheme uneconomic.

Says Mr Cambitza: "I believe the best immediate course open to us is replacing petroleum fuel with ethanol.

"The first steps have already been taken to produce ethanol from molasses and sugar cane juice. Production must now be increased."

RURAL AREAS

Fuel oil production offers distinct advantages at this stage in the development of the country:

• Plantation production favours the development of rural areas and creates a very large demand for semi-skilled workers;

• The technology of sugar and ethanol production is well understood;

• The infrastructure for expanded irrigated cane production already exists.

• Much of the capital required can be found internally and the imported content of the whole project is relatively low.

Mr Cambitza says that despite current enthusiasm for the use of vegetable oils as a substitute for diesel, the costs of production are considerably above the landed cost of diesel fuel.

It is unlikely that they could be produced on a large enough scale to reduce costs to a competitive level, and any surplus is likely to find ready markets.

"I feel at this stage that only in the event of a total embargo would the use of vegetable oil as a fuel be justified."

The IDC's operating profit improved slightly from \$1 673 000 to \$1 737 000 in the year to June 30.

Mr Cambitza says some of the IDC's undertakings are suffering "to a marked degree" from the present economic climate, but none of its investments show a loss.

"With a little boost to our economy these investments will again be in a position to take their place as contributors to our profits."

Total investments made or committed in the year totalled \$2 451 000, greater than for any year since 1973.

NEW GOLD RECOVERY TECHNIQUE BEING TRIED

Athens Mine Experiments

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Sep 79 p 2

[Text] **SIXTY** kilograms of gold laden carbon in the form of charcoal are being taken off daily by Lonrho at its Athens Mine, Umvuma, and the first pouring of bullion from the new carbon in pulp process should be done within the next two weeks.

Athens is the first mine in the country to use the process and the pilot plant it has erected treats 2 800 tonnes of ore monthly.

It is hoped to increase the pilot plant throughput to 4 100 tonnes next year, with an anticipated production of 31.5 kg each month.

An acceptable recovery of gold from the ore at Athens has been bedevilled by the presence of complex sulphides in the ore, but if the pilot plant proves successful a full sized unit will be considered with an anticipated throughput of up to 12 000 tonnes per month.

Apart from a metallurgical benefit at Athens, a big advantage of a c.i.p. plant compared with the conventional cyanidation plant would appear to be its low capital cost.

The pilot plant to handle 4 100 tonnes per month has cost less than \$180 000.

Government mining officials, including the Secretary for Mines, Mr Mike Cawood, toured the plant last week and were very impressed.

An 85 percent recovery is expected from the plant compared with the present 85 percent.

One of the more exciting possibilities is its use by smallworkers, particularly because it is inexpensive and easy to build.

However, careful monitoring would be necessary in plant operation and this could be a problem for the smallworker.

Mr Cawood said the process might serve as a useful adjunct at the Que Que roasting plant, which the Government operates for mines with complex sulphide ores.

A team of specialists visited South Africa recently to inspect a process similar to that at Athens.

Lonrho's consulting engineer in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Mr Alan Marsh, told the visitors touring the plant that activated carbon is used instead of zinc for the recovery of gold from cyanide solutions.

SOLUTION

The gold rich carbon is separated from the pulp, and the gold is then recovered from the carbon by redissolving it in a hot caustic cyanide solution.

The gold rich solution passes through a series of electrolytic cells where gold is deposited on steel wool cathodes. The cathode is melted and poured into a gold bar.

Said Mr Marsh: "Producing bullion at Athens should obviate up to a five-month pipeline for final payment as is the case with selling gold in copper-concentrate form."

The mine will re-use the carbon by re-activating it, when necessary, in a kiln. This aspect could pose problems for smallworkers, although other alternatives in lieu of re-activating the carbon may be open to smallworkers.

Nine Expansion Plans

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Sep 79 p 1

(Excerpt)

SEVERAL million dollars have been earmarked by Loucks for expanding the Athens gold and copper mine at Uvuvuma over the next few years.

During the financial year, beginning next month \$1.5 million will be spent on a new shaft, housing and additional power supply.

The new shaft with ancillary work should take about two and a half years to develop and equip, and will be sunk 150 metres.

A feature will be the installation of a primary crushing plant underground and adjacent to the shaft. The crushed rock will be hauled to the surface secondary crushing and milling plant.

OLD WORKINGS

It is planned that the underground working of the Athens will be linked up eventually with the old workings of the Falcon which is a short distance to the west.

The group has undertaken considerable development both underground and surface since exercising its option to buy in 1974.

To date approximately 400 000 tonnes of ore measured 3000 have been delineated at a grade of 10.8 g/t of gold and 1.84 percent copper.

Work presently being carried out underground is aimed at delineating further ore, establishing the full potential of the ore-bodies and suitable methods of stoping.

The ore-bodies in general are extremely folded and plunge to the south west. However, a clearer picture is emerging.

Below the fifth level, the mine is being developed from a sub-vertical shaft, which is currently being deepened to the ninth level (350m. horizon).

Included in next year's development plans is \$100 000 for housing and services, and this will include 150 low cost houses of high standard. All will be supplied with electricity.

By the year end the mine will employ 400 people.

At present the mine is testing a carbon in pulp process for gold recovery in its pilot plant and hopes to achieve an 85 percent recovery rate, as against 88 percent at present.

CSO: 4420

SENEGAL

MOVEMENT FOR ISLAMIC PARTY IN SENEGAL

Moslems Play Decisive Role

Kaolack ALLAHOU AKBAR in French Aug 79 p 1

Article by Bachin Thicoune: "Progress"

Text Senegal certainly will never cease to amaze everybody. Indeed, everyone knows that the Islam and materialist socialism, which advocate two types of radically different societies, have been locked in a merciless struggle for two centuries. And today is precisely the time when one of the most acute spiritual crises afflicts humanity, which increasingly lacks the faith, which our people seem to aspire to, in rallying more than ever to assure that the ideals of Islam prevail.

In fact, what are we witnessing today in Senegal? The continuously increasing interest which the Mohammedan religion arouses among young people is undeniable, a new event in this last quarter of the 20th Century. And the importance of the phenomenon needs no further demonstration when you realize the role which this social class plays in a country's development.

Conversions to Islam, especially among immigrants, are not counted anymore, while in religious circles we observe that those which take place discreetly are more numerous.

Finally and outside of the very numerous dahiras cannot identify of all types, the many conferences, talks, cultural events and Ziarra pilgrimages subjects connected with Islam enliven conversations in our days in the offices, shops, large squares and other public places, apparently replacing discussions of "political policy."

This religious fervor which is developing before the eyes of a society, which is changing completely, of course, is a consolation for all true and sincere Mohammedans.

But we must not have any illusions about Islamic progress.

In all times there are enemies of Islam to whom the Mohammedans generally know how to respond.

However in all times there also exists a class of people among us who have specialized in the art of using diabolic measures with religious circles to involve them in an anti-Islamic policy.

The fact is that we Moslems are an electorate which can be decisively important in the scales, when the machinery of a real democracy operates. This is why, while actively participating in the construction of our country, we must again remain more vigilant and united to avoid being diverted from the policy which leads to the victory of Islam.

More especially, as we all know that there are corrupt people in our country who are ready to sell out our religion every moment, enticed by the sordid temptation of profit.

Islam Constitution, Party Proposed

Kaolack ALLAHOU AKBAR in French Aug 79 p 2

Text The discussion "for or against an Islamic Republic in Senegal" which we have begun in ALLAHOU AKBAR should not be considered either as circumstantial or untimely or anticonstitutional, as some of our readers, a small minority fortunately, seem to say. The question which we bring up there poses a basic problem on our level, which cannot be avoided with a wave of the hand. Moreover, since it cannot be ignored, let us explain ourselves.

The establishment of our Islamic news magazine certainly coincided with a political event, which was a main topic in the world press, because of its significance. It is the fall of the Iranian monarchy which keenly surprised all those who still underestimate the power of Islam as well as the others who think repression can become an invincible force. Those who emphasize the idea of the situation, deny or do not know that an Islamic republic is based on the principles enunciated in the holy Koran, valid for all times and all countries since its revelation.

Develop and Expand

Regarding what is expedient, as we explained it differently elsewhere, the struggle among the nations to attain political power is, without any doubt, the motive force in history. This is why we must not limit ourselves to declaring that the various religious communities in Senegal coexist and live beside each other in peace and harmony. Everyone knows that and is pleased about it. Consequently the question which the establishment of an Islamic republic raises, whose supporters fully recognize the right to diversity, is not there.

Finally we merely remind those who speak to us about the constitution that it is not inviolate and that it can be questioned and revised at any time.

Certainly we say that the "choice of the overwhelming majority of the Senegalese people favored secularity..." But we must recognize that it involved there the "choice" of a combination called independence and which, as a whole, involved some flaws which could be characterized as secularity or French principles.

Moreover, we know that a lay assembly is a civil institution with respect to the clergy. This is why, as soon as a constitution proclaims its secularity, it is inspired by the christian West.

We also know that Alboury's exile, the isolation of Lat Dior, the encirclement of Maba Diakhou, the deportation and persecution of Sheikh Ahmadou Bamba, as well as secularization, represent attempts to wipe out from the glorious pages of the history of our nation the influence of Islam.

Today we Senegalese must be freed from the effects of these increasingly vicious maneuvers. We must give up our illusions of believing that a leader type in our country, lacking "the ideal": a white Frenchman (Carpot) or half-blood and christian (Blaise Diagne) must at least "have a French degree and be married in France."

There are so many reasons which show the imperfect nature of secularity and lead us to propose a constitution inspired by the Koran.

Moreover history confirms that we belonged to the great Mali and Sonrai empires whose Mohommedan character is unquestionable.

The Almoravids left from Dar-El-Islam (N'Dar) which the French colonists renamed after King Saint Louis, who died of the plague in Tunisia, when he was on the way to conquer another Islamic country.

Closer to us, the correspondence and treaties between the different Mamels or Teignes and the Governor of Senegal proved they belonged to Islam. Thus, we frequently find messages beginning with

"In the name of God, mild and merciful,"

"Praise to God"

"There is no other refuge but God"

"Benediction and health be on Mohammed, the glorious"

Therefore, taking into account all these facts and in view of the failure of the teaching of Leon Probenius and his disciples opposed to Islam, it is much easier to understand the advance of our religion with the creation of dahiras at the University and in the secondary schools as well as the many Mohammedan cultural activities.

Therefore the Islamic movement is legitimized throughout our history and the events and actual influences of our people. It must develop and expand to win the place which it deserves, confronting the various trends of thought and other secularity which the constitution mentions.

Consequently it is time to make room in Senegal for an Islamic Party.

Organization, Program of Dahiras

Kaoack ALLAHOU AKBAR in French Aug 79 p 8

Text The Allahou Akbar Dahiras are reorganizing more than 300,000 Mohammedans of all the brotherhoods. Their aim is to seek the unity of all Moslems and the development of a proposed society based on the Koran.

Their basic organization is the CIL Local Islamic Committee on the village level. Next comes the FID Islamic Departmental

Federation]. At the top is the supreme national organization, the BIC [Islamic Coordination Committee]. All these organizations are consolidating today.

The Dahiras are established in the 27 departments of Senegal. Their social composition is as follows:

Eighty percent of the members are rural residents.

Sixty percent are young people less than 30 years of age.

Fifty-five percent are women.

Five percent are Western-educated intellectuals.

Today one of the main objectives of the Allahou Akbar Dahiras movement is to make Dakar University an Islamic University during the summer.

But there are numerous points on the platform which it is advisable to discuss publicly. Thus we must see to it that days such as Magal, the ascension of the prophet (peace be to him) or the Mohammedan new year (Tamxarit) are celebrated in Senegal.

We must change the name of the city of Saint Louis which must become Darou Bamba and set up a consultative council, bringing the religious leaders together, which is called on to give its opinion on important state decisions.

In the economic field, we must consider the establishment of Islamic banks, which lend without interest, on principle.

In the social field, we must appoint Imams in the army like chaplains, reestablish the Cadi system, abolish their family code and establish the priority of Islamic jurisdiction over the others.

8490
CSO: 4400

SOWETO COUNCIL ELECTION TO BE HELD EARLY IN 1980

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 79 p 13

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Text]

THE election of the chairman of the Soweto Council is to be held early next year and councillors are already canvassing for the position.

Mr David Thebehalli, the present chairman, whose term expires after holding the position for one year, is also canvassing support.

I am told that he upset most of the council last week when he failed to introduce the councillors to Mr Botha during the Prime Minister's visit to Soweto instead he preferred to introduce Cabinet Ministers and their aides.

The Soweto Federal Party, led by Mr Frans Kodi and the Sofasonke Party, led by Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, are strong civic parties in the council.

They have banded together to oust Mr Thebehalli as chairman.

But both parties have as yet not met to decide on a candidate for the position, said Mr Kodi.

He would not openly say it, but it is known that Mr Kodi as party leader would like to hold the position.

Another aspirant among the federals is Mr Harrison Butshingi, a veteran civic leader.

Mr Butshingi is the most experienced man in civic politics of all the Soweto councillors and has administrative experience.

He is not favoured by some councillors, however, because he is sickly and ageing.

In the Sofasonke Party, I am told, a strong aspirant for the chairmanship is Mr Edward Manyosi a businessman and former school-teacher.

He took Mr Thebehalli to court this year charging him with mal-administration of the affairs of the Soweto Council. Mr Manyosi lost the case.

Mr Thebehalli is a former member of the powerful Sofasonke Party, Soweto's oldest civic party.

He left the party recently after protests from members that he was not keeping them informed about goings on in the Soweto council.

Mr Thebehalli has now formed his own civic party, the All Nations Party.

Members of his party may help him retain his seat as a councillor, but not the chairmanship for the leader is only elected by the council.

Mr Thebehalli was not available for comment yesterday but, according to sources close to him, he is already canvassing councillors.

But some Soweto residents say they are considering the present councillors, Mr Thebehalli is the most preferable for the position.

He is former chairman of the defunct Urban Bantu Council and has an educational background.

BUSINESS LEADERS URGED TO IMPROVE NATIONAL IMAGE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Sep 79 p 23

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICAN business leaders would have to be prepared to accept change if all the Republic's people were to receive a reasonable increase in living standards, the managing director of Sasol, Joe Stegmann, told a regional conference of the Afrikaanse Handelspituut.

Opening the AHI conference at Sasolburg yesterday Mr Stegmann said the creation of sufficient job opportunities was vital to South Africa's economic survival.

To achieve this acceptable growth was important and this, in turn, depended on an uninterrupted flow of foreign capital.

"People who regard the importance of South Africa's image overseas as of secondary importance will simply have to be shown that they are making a bad mistake," Mr Stegmann warned.

He said the Republic's business leaders would have to learn that they could not

afford to be excessively sensitive or even impatient regarding overseas criticism — "particularly when it comes from a source which is basically favourably disposed towards South Africa and its people".

Businessmen would also have to realise that it was of utmost importance that it should be clearly seen abroad that South Africa was earnestly working towards a solution of the problem of human relations on economic, political and state levels.

Mr Stegmann said South African efforts to raise the living standards of its peoples should, however, ensure that minimum wage levels were in accordance with productivity.

"We will have to decide between higher employment with — in the case of unskilled and semi-skilled workers — wages that rise perhaps not as fast as we would have liked to have seen for social reasons or, on the other hand, uncontrollable unemployment."

CSO: 4420

VENDA NATIONAL FORCE TO HAVE BOTH POLICE, MILITARY ROLE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 79 p 8

[Text]

THOKOYANDOU — The bi-lateral agreements recently concluded between Venda and South Africa not only signified mutual trust and respect, but also indicated that in time of need they would stand by each other, the Deputy Minister of Defence and National Security, Mr Kbbie Coetsee, said in Thokoyandou.

He was speaking at a pre-independence ceremony at which the Venda National Force and its R1.8 million base were formally handed over to the Venda Government at the weekend.

"We will reply to our mutual enemies in the spirit of the agreements," Mr Coetsee said. "I refer to the repeated references by our Prime Minister to the constellation of Southern African States and remind you that we are to be partners in this great vision."

The Minister said that the Venda National Force would eventually have a strength of about 450 members. It would be rare in Africa as a single, co-ordinated organisation with such diverse functions as combating and preventing crime, preserving internal security, controlling traffic and providing a prison service and defence against aggression.

The chief minister, Paramount Chief Patrick Mphephu, said the force, commanded by Col. T R Malaudzi, would have to build on the foundations already laid to ensure that it became a factor in which the people of Venda could rely on to maintain the integrity and sovereignty of the State.

"To the people of Venda I make the request to give their full co-operation to this force to maintain law and order," he said.

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

VENDA ENTRY-EXIT REGULATIONS EXPLAINED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Sep 79 p 8

[Text]

EXISTING road crossing points in Venda will be retained as official ports of entry for traffic across the common borders of the Republic of South Africa and the new Republic of Venda.

This was announced in a joint statement in Pretoria yesterday by the SA Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, and the Chief Minister of Venda, Chief Patrick Mphephu.

Passport control posts would not be established at ports of entry nor would passport control officers be stationed at these ports.

A South African citizen must be in possession of a recognised travel document — for entry into Venda or for residence there. This can either be a passport or SA identity document.

"A citizen of Venda must likewise be in possession of a recognised travel document for entry into South Africa or for residence therein," the statement says.

The South African Government has agreed to recognise the Venda national passport, Venda travel document and — as an interim measure — reference books issued by the South African authorities, as valid passports.

A citizen of another country (a country other than South Africa or Venda) entering Venda or travelling through any part of that country must be able to produce on demand a valid passport issued by his government.

"A South African citizen does not require a visa to enter Venda except where the individual concerned has specifically been informed by the Government of Venda that in his case the visa exemption has been withdrawn. The same applies to a Venda citizen.

"A citizen of another country who has lawful residence in South Africa does not during such lawful residence require a visa for Venda.

"The Government of Venda, however, reserves the right to withdraw the visa exemption of any such person whenever it is considered in the public interest."

According to the statement South African citizens, foreign residents and foreign visitors who enter Venda in transit or for a visit not exceeding a period of 14 days, do not require permits from the Venda authorities.

"However, where a visit for a longer period is contemplated, permission must be obtained from the Secretary for the Interior, Sibasa, or if such people are already visiting Venda, from the magistrate of the district in which they find themselves," the statement says.

South African citizens or foreigners normally resident in Venda or temporarily residing there on September 13, 1979, and who desire to continue their residence in Venda must report their presence in Venda within six weeks from that date to the Secretary for the Interior, Sibasa or the nearest magistrate with a view to obtaining the required residence permits.

Citizens of Venda travelling in transit or contemplating a visit not exceeding a period of 14 days do not require the permission of the South African authorities.

If the visit is to be prolonged, permission must be sought from the nearest magistrate or commissioner.

A citizen of Venda engaged for employment in South Africa must, in addition to a valid travel document, also hold a contract of employment attested to by a magistrate in Venda or another duly authorized Venda official.

Citizens of Venda residing in South Africa or in employment there should obtain Venda travel documents as soon as possible, but within a period of two years after the date of independence of Venda, to regularise their continued residence in South Africa.

Advice as to how to secure travel documents can be obtained from the embassy of Venda in Pretoria or from its consular representative in Johannesburg, the statement said.

CSO: 4420

FANIE BOTHA SAYS LABOR CHANGE CANNOT BE ABRUPT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Sep 79 p 7

[Article by Steve Moller]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Government agreed with the ideals and principles of the Wiehahn report into labour matters, but it had to bear in mind the realities of when and how it should be implemented, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr S P (Fanie) Botha said yesterday.

Speaking at the 25th conference of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Botha said the Government could not move ahead of the Commission as it had not completed its report.

He said the tabling of the first part of the report heralded a "new era", and critics who claimed that nothing had come of it were wrong.

However, a "new era" in the South African situation did not mean immediate revolutionary change. That would lead to chaos.

"But it does mean the start of an era of meaningful change by which a place and opportunity will be created for everybody in the labour market," he said.

"Change in a difficult and highly emotional area does not take place overnight."

On the other hand, the Government had committed

itself to a process of "dynamic modernisation" and to bringing the labour situation up to date.

Referring to mixed trade unions, Mr Botha said: "Naturally I can foresee situations in which mixed unions would in all probability be in the best interests of the workers concerned.

"By the same token, separate trade unions will also have their place."

Mr Botha said certain principles were in the process of being transferred into new labour legislation.

They included:

- Any citizen had a fundamental right to work;
- He had the right to bargain collectively;
- He had the right to withhold his labour, meaning in modern terms he had the right to strike;
- He had the right to protection, not only as far as his employer was concerned, but also as regards to the State; and
- He had the right to be trained and developed for the labour market.

"With these basic rights in mind, it is clear we have set ourselves on a course to develop an entirely new approach to labour in South Africa," Mr Botha said.

SOUTH AFRICA

MINERAL WEALTH PROVIDES STRONG POLICY LEVERAGE

Cologne RHEINISCHER MERKUR in German 31 Aug 79 p 2

Article by Karl Breyer, Pretoria

Excerpts The wind of change is blowing through the skyscrapers and farm houses of South Africa.

In Durban the country's premier presented the deputies of the National Party for the first time with a 12-point program for the development of a national strategy. Above all Botha explained that he intends to follow a pragmatic and flexible policy which shall not only lead to a federation of states but shall also do justice to all races and peoples in the southern part of Africa. He renewed his warning to the West against an overly one-sided attitude toward South Africa. Botha said that it is no more possible to accept it as a "firm guarantee" that in case of an international conflict, South Africa would automatically side with the Western powers. Although correspondents report from Washington that the State Department commented on this threat merely with a smile, the West should not shrug off this problem lightly.

As for many years past, South Africa ranks first among the suppliers of raw materials to Europe and the United States. The FRG alone obtains an estimated 60 percent of its chromium from South Africa. Other figures too testify to the great significance of the Boer republic for the West: 86 percent of the vanadium required by the NATO bloc come from South Africa, 86 percent of the platinum, 73 percent of the gold, 63 percent of the ferrochromium and 42 percent of the chromium. South Africa holds 93 percent of the world's manganese, 90 percent of its vanadium and 84 percent of its chromium resources. To these resources we must add the raw material resources in Rhodesia which South Africa would certainly not relinquish in case of conflict.

Experts believe that in case of a UN boycott or increased pressure by the Western powers, Pretoria would first of all employ its chromium resources as a weapon in a counterboycott. Outside of Africa there is no other area in

the world which could regularly and reliably satisfy the Western countries' high demands. For South Africa, on the other hand, a chromium boycott would be of limited consequences. Its sales of chromium contribute only to an insignificant part to the balance of payments (1.8 percent). The mining of chromium provides employment for only 700 whites and about 13,000 blacks, that is, only for about 1 percent of the working population. A chromium boycott by Pretoria would be an ideal weapon to inflict enormous damages on the West at little cost to South Africa itself. The PRC steel production alone would be hit hard and rendered unable to compete with Japanese steel producers. Nonetheless, these are merely strategic considerations and possibilities.

It is interesting to note, however, that rumors and intentional reports have been circulating recently about a possible "rapprochement" between South Africa and the Soviet Union. Similar rumors were heard at the time of the Angolan war, and there have even been suspicions that South Africa's secret service negotiated with the KGB in Moscow. At that time even NEWSWEEK reported that a South African "BOSS [Bureau of State Security] man" had indicated that his country was about to come to an arrangement with the Russians.

Pretoria of course reacted with furious denials but it can still be assumed that South African politicians are still interested in an arrangement with the Soviet Union to ensure survival for the Boer nation. Only the pragmatic Soviet Union is in a position to explain and render acceptable to a black Africa the new South African policy of "separate development," and thus to guarantee the existence of the endangered Boer state. As one of its readers recently wrote a Johannesburg newspaper: "Let the Soviets have the use of Simonstown naval base, then we will have peace and quiet."

Definite facts are of course by far more important than trial balloons and rumors. One of the facts is that the South African military—whose links with Botha, the minister of defense, are particularly close—have convinced Botha that the security of the country depended to a large extent on the solution of its internal problems. For this reason many observers believe to discern the strong arm of the army behind the new policy, since the army, through its Commander-in-Chief, Agnus Malan, has set itself the goal "to win for itself the hearts and minds of all people in South Africa" and thus to provide "a total answer to a total threat."

It is noteworthy in any case that General Malan is not only a member of the new Council of National Security but that he is also repeatedly participating in political discussions.

8453
CSU: 4403

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR FOR WALVIS BAY ESTABLISHED

Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE 24 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

PROCLAMATION

*by the State President of the Republic of
South Africa*

No. 191, 1979

**ESTABLISHMENT OF AN OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FOR THE TERRITORY OF WALVIS BAY**

Under section 38 of the South-West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (Act 39 of 1968)—

(1) I establish an office of Director for Walvis Bay, as defined in the Annexure;

(2) I determine that the said office shall be occupied by a person appointed thereto by me on such conditions as may be agreed upon;

(3) I determine that the Director shall have such powers as may be delegated to him by the Administrator of the Province of the Cape of Good Hope; and

(4) I authorise the Administrator of the Province of the Cape of Good Hope to delegate such powers as he may deem fit for the proper administration of Walvis Bay to the Director.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-third day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

A. L. SCHLEBUSCH.

ANNEXURE
DEFINITION OF WALVIS BAY

The port and settlement of Walvis Bay mentioned in the Walfish Bay and St. John's River Territories Annexation Act, 1884 (Act 35 of 1884 of the Cape of Good Hope), including the territory surrounding it, and bounded as described in the said Act.

CSO: 4420

COLLIERY EXPANDED TO SERVE SASOL III

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Sep 79 p 23

[Text]

SASOL announced yesterday that a start has been made with the extensions to Sasol's Bosjesspruit colliery which, when completed, will make this colliery the largest of its kind in the world.

The announcement was made at the start of the shaft sinking operation for the two additional shaft systems at Bosjesspruit.

Initially Bosjesspruit Colliery would have produced 12-million tons of coal per annum to supply Sasol Two with its basic raw materials.

On February 22 this year, however, it was announced that a third Sasol was to be built to more than double the production at Sasol Two. This decision also entailed that Bosjesspruit Colliery had to be extended.

It is now being developed on a four shaft system and will eventually produce more than 27-million tons of coal per annum. This tonnage

represents about 30 percent of the present total annual coal production of South Africa.

Bosjesspruit Colliery has extensive coal reserves at its disposal which can meet the foreseeable need of Sasol Two and Three for a minimum period of 70 years.

The mining methods to be applied at Bosjesspruit are longwall mining, conventional board and pillar and continuous mining. All these are proven techniques which are successfully being used in South Africa. As far as longwalling is concerned, all units will be introduced at the highly mechanised and modern colliery.

Together with the conventional units and the board and pillar method where pillar extraction will also be done, more than 90 percent of the coal reserves will be extracted.

Initially Bosjesspruit Colliery will be done at a depth of between 100 and 200 metres.

When the colliery is in full production it will have permanent work force of 6 400 people.

The first two shaft systems, where shaft sinking started in November 1975, have been completed and already produce more than 170 000 tons of coal per month.

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

BANNED PERSON--The minister of justice has, in terms of article 10 of the Internal Security Act, approved the prohibition from attending gatherings against Albertina Sisulu, 7372 Orlando-West, Johannesburg; notice delivered 31/7/79 and effective till 31/7/81. [Summary] [Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 17 Aug 79 p 9]

CHINA ORDER OF MERIT--It is hereby notified that the State President has, in terms of the rules published under Government Notice 2004 of 27 December 1963, approved of the undermentioned South African citizen accepting the foreign award of honour indicated opposite his name and of his wearing the insignia thereof on suitable occasions: Colonel Jacob Pieter van Wyk: "The Armed Forces Police Honorary Badge" (Republic of China). [Text] [Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 3 Aug 79 p 5]

CABINET CHANGE--Effective 11 August Dr L.A.P.A. Munnik was appointed minister of health and of social welfare and pensions replacing Dr S.W. van der Merwe, who was appointed minister of industries and of commerce and consumer affairs. [Summary] [Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 31 Aug 79 p 5]

'NATION' ISSUE BAN LIFTED--The Publications Appeal Board decided that 'THE NATION' Vol 3, No 6, February 1979 is not undesirable and set aside the earlier decision of a committee. [Summary] [Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 24 Aug 79 p 3]

COOPERATION, DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS--The State President has been pleased, under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2 of the Black Affairs Act, 1959 (Act 55 of 1959): (a) to appoint Mr Hendrik Johannes Douw van der Walt, M.P., a member and to designate him as Chairman of the Co-operation and Development Commission; and (b) to appoint Mr Johannes Wessel Greeff, M.P., a member of the Co-operation and Development Commission. [Text] [Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 24 Aug 79 p 17]

REMOVAL FROM BAN LIST--It is hereby notified for general information that the Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 9 (4) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), withdrawn the notice whereby John Gavin Frankish was prohibited from attending gatherings in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act, with effect from 10 July 1979. [Text] [Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 3 Aug 79 p 6] The prohibition against Charles Edward Wickens is removed effective 17 July. [Summary] [Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 10 Aug 79 p 10]

ARMSCOR DIRECTORS--Commandant Pieter Gerhardus Marais is reappointed as a director and chairman of the Armaments Corporation of South Africa, Limited, for a further period of 3 years, his present term having expired on 31 July. Prof Carel Herculius Jacobus van Aswegen is also reappointed as a director for an additional 3 years, his term having expired on 31 July. [Summary] [Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 3 Aug 79 p 17]

POLL ON PARTY STRENGTH--The National Party and the Progressive Federal Party lost ground during the period between the national opinion polls conducted in March and June this year. They were conducted for Rapport by Mark-en Mening opnames. The three smaller parties have gained ground, with the NRP in particular gathering strong support. The National Party support among Afrikaans-speaking voters dropped from 77.2 percent in March to 70.6 percent in June. However, its support among English-speaking voters rose from 17.8 percent in March to 19.9 percent in June. The PFP lost considerable support to the NRP among English-speakers. In March their support was 42.1 percent as against the 15.7 percent of the NRP. In June this had dropped to 34.8 percent compared with the 21.4 percent for the NRP. The overall support for the National Party among registered voters in the survey dropped from 54.9 percent to 51.6 percent, while that of the PFP dropped from 16.9 percent to 14.0 percent. However, the NRP rose from 7.2 percent to 10.7 percent, the HNP from 1.8 percent to 2.7 percent and the SAP from 1.5 percent to 1.9 percent. The number who would refuse to cast a vote rose from 14.9 percent in March to 16.3 percent. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 79 p 7]

PETROLEUM INDEPENDENCE TARGET--South Africa has progressed further towards independence of imported petroleum than any other oil consuming country, Joe Stegmann said yesterday. Mr Stegmann added that South Africa was the only country in the world with a programme aimed at providing by 1985 a large share of its petrol and diesel requirements from non-petroleum sources. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Sep 79 p 23]

CSO: 4420

AMIN STATES IN INTERVIEW: 'I SHALL RETURN'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 1 Sep 79 p 1

[Interview with Idi Amin by Demetrio Cagampang IV, Filipino businessman, in Tripoli, Libya, May 1979]

[Text] Deposed Ugandan ruler Idi Amin says he will soon return "to liberate" his homeland.

"Historically, after a civil war, the people expect a miracle from the new government," Amin said in an interview, to be published in Manila, Philippines. "But once the people get disappointed, they will start comparing my rule to that of the new government. They will then realise my good qualities."

Amin said some Ugandans were already distributing leaflets saying they wanted him back. "Believe me, I will soon return to liberate my people from the same colonisers I kicked out years ago," he said.

The interview, given last May to Filipino businessman Demetrio Cagampang IV in Tripoli, Libya, will be published in the Sunday magazine supplement of THE BULLETIN newspaper.

"Once peace and order are restored, I will step out of office and have a free election," Amin continued. And he told Cagampang his would be "a democratic kind of government without the disadvantages of democracy."

Cagampang said he had his writing materials taken away before the interview and had had to make notes furiously afterwards.

Amin said he was enjoying himself at Lake Victoria when his enemies reached Entebbe early this year. "I slipped out of the area by driving a captured Tanzanian jeep and in the uniform of a Tanzanian Army sergeant," he said.

He admitted "a dozen" Ugandan officials, who had turned traitors, were killed in Uganda's Presidential palace basement.

"The other truth is that corpses on the streets were carried by the enemy into the palace basement, stripped, and their necks tied purposely for the benefit of the Press," he said.

Amin claimed the torture and killing of about 200 missionaries in Uganda was done by Tanzanians and Ugandan rebels and he would welcome an inquiry into the case.

CSO: 4420

ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, SECURITY SITUATIONS REVIEWED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Sep 79 pp 1, 11

[Article by Robert Dietz: "Liberty Under the Gun..."]

[Text]

FOR the price of a packet of cigarettes, you can buy an automatic rifle in Kampala.

That's life in chaotic Uganda, where violence is cheap, easy and frequent and the basic needs and simple pleasures of everyday life are elusive.

Some Ugandans who cheered Tanzanian soldiers five months ago when they overthrew President Idi Amin now mutter that maybe things were better under Amin, a dictator whose agents killed some 200,000 in eight years.

"Bring him back," an African woman said in Kampala. "If Amin killed you, at least you were taken away and shot somewhere else. Now these bandits come to kill you in your own home."

Well-armed robbery and murder gangs take scores of lives every month in Kampala, the capital, and estimates of victims in provincial towns run into the thousands. A police force weakened by war and neglect does nothing.

The civilian government, paralysed by bickering and preoccupied with threats

from private armies at home and anti-government exiles abroad, pleads for time. But the few remaining Western technicians and businessmen who could give a hand are trickling away. Embassies and agencies that could provide the millions in aid that Uganda needs say they will wait and see.

This fertile and mineral-stocked country, once the jewel of Britain's three East African colonies, with traditions of Christian morality and Western learning unmatched in the region, is well on the way to becoming Africa's latest disaster area.

The hilly, shaded capital is lawless. An East-bloc AK47 automatic rifle costs only 1,000 Ugandan shillings — \$13 at the black market rate — and plenty are available after the war. At dusk, 400,000 residents hurry home, lock their doors and listen for the gunfire that may precede an attack.

One Westerner, who had brought a Canadian visitor home for dinner, heard shooting in the distance as they pulled up in the driveway.

The Westerner calmly reached in his car for a submachine gun, sprayed nearby trees with bullets and listened. The distant shooting had stopped. Satisfied, the host escorted his visitor to dinner.

"It's going to take three years to get this country back to where Amin left it," said an Italian farm equipment distributor. "I've been here six years and I'm leaving. I had to kill two men in June to stay alive myself, and I don't like it."

Amin left the economy in ruins. Sugar production fell to 11,000 tons in 1977 from 141,000 tons in 1972, and output of coffee, copper and cotton plunged disastrously.

Yusuf Lulu, President briefly after Amin, said the country needed more than \$2 billion in aid. He got pledges for \$114.6 million, and there it stopped.

"The Ugandans want money to stabilise the country and donors want stability before they give any," a Western diplomatic said.

For the first time in years there are regular supplies of oil and limited stocks of such basics as meat and salt at government-controlled prices. But most people still survive on bananas and the city dweller without his own vegetable patch is at the mercy of the market.

An Englishwoman, pleased by finding eggs available at her hotel for the first time in weeks, ordered one. It cost her 50/- — about \$6.50 at the official rate.

Cigarettes cost 100/- (\$13) a packet.

"I'm paying 30/- (\$4) for a coffee cup and 20,000/- (\$2,666) for a typewriter, but at

least you can find these things," said Maria Aiazzone, wife of an Italian oil executive. "Before, you couldn't find anything here."

There is little visible progress in clearing the wreckage of war and rebuilding the country. Shops looted five months ago are still boarded shut on Kampala's main street.

The government estimated more than one million of the 13 million Ugandans needs emergency help with food or housing. They include 80,000 — nearly one-fourth of the population — in the north-eastern Karamoja area, hit by drought two years in a row.

Travellers report Karamoja shops selling maize meal for 12/- (\$1.66) a kilo, which many cannot afford.

A traveller said about 75 per cent of the buildings in central Mbale were still flattened. In Mbarara, debris had been swept up but the main street was lined with scores of burned-out shops.

Many Ugandans explain the national paralysis by picturing President Godfrey Binaise as distracted by a prolonged power struggle inside the government and extending into Tanzania and Kenya. They say Ugandan leaders, united only in opposition to Amin, are again split along the same tribal, territorial and

ideological lines that have upset the country since independence 17 years ago.

A Ugandan exile in Nairobi said there were at least two opposed private armies — dressed in national uniforms, paid by the government but answering only to individuals in the Cabinet. He estimated the size of one army at 2,000 men and the other at 3,000.

Behind the conflicts loom the interests of Tanzania and Kenya, rivals for regional influence. Tanzania has proposed transport links that would gradually transfer a major share of Uganda's trade from Kenyan railways and highways.

Kenya, suspicious that Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere is trying to export Socialism, wants to retain its dominance in Ugandan commerce.

"The future? I don't know. I hope it will be better," said Arthur Kithure, a 27-year-old telephone engineer.

"I am a man who takes things as they are until told otherwise. If I am told this government is a government of love, peace and reconciliation, I take it as that," he said. "Anyway, it's a redemption from what we had under Amin."

DIPLOMATS REPORTED THREATENED, CURFEW MEASURES TAKEN

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Sep 79 pp 1, 20

[Excerpt]

• Members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international aid organisations in Kampala are continuing to receive threats. Internal Affairs Minister Paulo Muwanga told a news conference yesterday.

He said the dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed last Friday had not prevented threats directed at diplomats by anonymous telephone callers warning them to leave the country.

Warning

One diplomat, he said, had received a call this morning, apparently from Nairobi. "These fellows have been phoning and warning diplomats to leave the country, or else," he said.

Asked who was responsible Muwanga said: "Quite a few members of the (National) Consultative Council are falling by the wayside. They have formed a political party directly in opposition to the Moshi spirit."

There has been mounting criticism that members of the Consultative Council, who were in exile during the rule of Idi Amin, are not representative of all Uganda's people.

Muwanga told the news conference one effect of the curfew was that at least 75 arrests had

been made by the military in the past 24 hours and that a number of houses had been searched and uniforms similar to those used by gangsters in night attacks had been recovered.

Muwanga said a threatening telephone call had been received by a United Nations Development Programme representative only two days before the killing of British professor employed under a United Nations scheme.

Announcing details of the curfew measures and plans to safeguard Kampala residents and diplomats at night, the Minister said the city was being divided into about 90 small areas.

He said that in each area four men would be given arms and ammunition to protect residents.

He urged chiefs in each area to get to know the people they lived with so that they could isolate criminal elements.

Admitting that a number of attacks had taken place since the curfew, he said: "It takes time to bring the situation under control. I am more than convinced that there has been a change in Kampala and a change for the better."

CSO: 4420

UN SEEKS RELEASE OF TRUCKS, DRIVERS BEFORE GIVING FURTHER AID

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Sep 79 p 21

[Text] **EMERGENCY** food aid to Uganda from the United Nations' "World Food Programme" has been stopped until 16 of the organisation's trucks are released from custody within Uganda.

The trucks were seized in July en route to the Southern Sudan.

"There will be no shipment of Uganda's food requests until the lorries are released and allowed to continue to the Southern Sudan," a UN development official disclosed today.

The 16 lorries and about 30 drivers are being held by Tanzanian troops at Entebbe, the official said. "We don't know when they will be released."

The trucks were seized at the Uganda border town of Nimule on their way to Juba, in Sudan. According to the UN official, they were carrying goods worth approximately Sh. 28 million. Fifteen of the trucks were carrying 800 metric tons of emergency food — edible oil, dried fish, cheese, and dried skim milk. They were accompanied by a tanker to keep the trucks supplied with petrol.

Apparently, the Ugandans have tried to release the trucks once. Shortly after August 10, the trucks were allowed to travel north to the border, but were turned back by Tanzanian troops in the area.

According to the UN official, he was told by Ugandan officials that the area was not safe for the transport of goods through the border. The UN official said he had been told by Uganda's Minister of Defence that the vehicles had not been seized, but held until the area was considered safe.

The Southern Sudan has been a refuge for Ugandans who fled the advancing Tanzanian and Ugandan troops during the war to oust Idi Amin. Soldiers also fled later, many taking their rifles. Ugandan government officials have repeatedly warned of build-ups of former Amin troops along the border.

Meanwhile, emergency food aid for Uganda is grinding to a halt. About 800 metric tons of food bound for refugees from Rwanda, requested originally on March 1, have not been delivered.

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RULES LAID DOWN FOR TRUCK TRANSPORTERS

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 9 Sep 79 p 9

[Article by Okeyo Ong'iyo]

[Text]

ALL road transporters' vehicles emanating from neighbouring countries and terminating in any town in Uganda, or going through Uganda to other neighbouring countries, must give notice to the Uganda government by letter or telex at least 24 hours in advance as from tomorrow.

A communication yesterday from the Uganda Ministry of Power and Communications, sent to transporters in Kenya, said the notification should specify type of truck, whether single lorry, trailer or tanker.

The transporters must state the registration number, weight of truck and type, nature and weight of goods on board. Ownership of goods on board must be specified and also the destination and intended points of entry and exit.

The Ministry further directed that vehicles terminating in Uganda, must report to the police station at point of entry at the border and must report to the nearest police station at point of destination before off-loading cargo.

Vehicles in transit must report to police stations at both

points of entry and exit.

Vehicles with Uganda registration leaving for any of the neighbouring countries must have written permission from Uganda Police Headquarters in Kampala.

All internal transport vehicles must report to the nearest police station at point of destination before off-loading any cargo.

When Kenstar Transport Company Ltd. in Nairobi was contacted, they said that they would be affected seriously because some of their vehicles which were already in Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi and Sudan would not receive the instructions in time because of poor communications.

"The company foresees further hold-ups," a company spokesman stated.

"We do not have branch offices in some of those countries to communicate the information in order to meet the new requirements."

• Several hundred Uganda-bound trucks and oil tankers were yesterday stopped from entering Uganda. Sources at Busia and the Malaba-Kenya side said that the border posts had received instructions to stop Kenyan vehicles carrying oil and other goods from crossing the border.

CSO: 4420

UGANDA

BRIEFS

KAMPALA 10-HOUR CURFEW--The Uganda government has imposed a full night curfew in the capital of Kampala as a result of fears that gangs of armed men working for groups opposed to the government are killing foreigners in the capital in an attempt to get them to flee from the country. The Defence Minister and Acting President, Mr Yoweri Museveni, announced on the government radio that they had decided to impose a full curfew because of "some lawlessness by a few criminal elements in the town." He said these criminal elements were resorting to harassment and senseless killing for defenceless and innocent citizens and foreign residents. "The killing of foreigners in particular is designed to scare them from Uganda and thereby discredit the government." Mr Museveni said that earlier steps had improved security but had not completely eliminated criminal elements. He said the curfew will be imposed as from last night from 8 pm to 6 am and will continue until the government is satisfied that complete security is restored to the capital. [Text] [Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 2 Sep 79 p 1]

MORE SECURITY PROBLEMS--A top-level meeting of all diplomats in Kampala today decided to send a delegation to the Ugandan government "at the highest level" to demand better protection for Embassy and High Commission staff. A similar delegation saw top Ugandan government officials nearly two months ago and demanded armed guards at night on the homes of all diplomats. This was refused by the government. On Sunday night, Prof W. J. Popiel of the UN Development Programme was gunned down at Makerere University and Dr Henry Baginda and Dr J. K. Kamulegeya were murdered in their homes by men in military uniform. President Binaisa said some people had been arrested but declined to reveal their names as this "would be seen as prejudicial to court proceedings." Internal Affairs Minister Paul Mwanga has claimed that the former editor of MUNNO, Mr Simon Mwebe, and the Director of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Luke Kazinja, had conspired to shell the Nile Mansion using a military tank. Mr Kazinja is general manager of the UGANDA TIMES. The two men have not appeared in court yet. Former Deputy Information Minister Robert Sebunya, who was also accused of such an attempt, was set free recently. Meanwhile, the United Nations Development Programme's representatives in Uganda have denied any immediate intention of closing down their offices. [Excerpts] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Aug 79 pp 1, 19]

BINAISA: DON'T CUT AID--Ugandan President Godfrey Binaisa has appealed to the international community to give Uganda an opportunity to sort out her internal security problems before making decisions to cut off aid and technical assistance. The President told a news conference in Kampala that "foreign countries must give us a chance" and understand the difficult situation in which the government is currently operating. He was reacting to Press reports that Britain and possibly the United States would stop technical assistance to Uganda until the security situation improved. British and American representatives in Kampala said it was too dangerous for their personnel to come and live in Uganda at present. "I know we are experiencing teething problems and I know we are not saints, but we are doing everything possible to look after the safety of everyone in the country," he said. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Aug 79 pp 1, 19]

OBOTE HOUSED BY GOVERNMENT--Former Ugandan President Milton Obote is in Uganda, housed and protected by the government, sources claimed last night. According to the sources, Dr Obote arrived in Entebbe by air from Dar es Salaam on Thursday accompanied by several aides and bodyguards. He then travelled to Mbale in a convoy of government vehicles, where he is being housed in a specially prepared house under government protection. According to Tanzanian soldiers at Busia, Obote's quiet return was carefully planned to avoid civil disturbance. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Sep 79 pp 1,20]

LULE IN NAIROBI--Ousted Ugandan President Yusufu Lule is in Nairobi "to monitor the current political situation in Uganda," according to sources. It is believed that Lule arrived at the weekend from London, accompanied by at least two aides. They are staying in a Nairobi hotel. Attempts yesterday to contact him were fruitless. One of the aides declined to comment on the trip and/or say how long they expected to be in Kenya. Lule became President of Uganda after Tanzanian troops and Ugandan exiles overthrew Idi Amin, but he lasted only 68 days. He was ousted in a row over constitutional powers and succeeded by Godfrey Binaisa who is currently in Havana, Cuba, for the non-aligned conference. The visit to Kenya is Lule's second since his ouster from office. Both visits have coincided with the absence of Binaisa from Uganda. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Sep 79 p 1]

BINAISA: ALL UGANDANS WELCOME--Uganda President Godfrey Binaisa said in Havana, that "all persons born in Uganda" are welcome to return to the country. We need them, we want them to help rebuild," he said during a news conference at the non-aligned summit. Binaisa said the invitation included former President Milton Obote, overthrown by Amin in 1971 and living in exile in Tanzania. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Sep 79 p 21]

UN WILL HELP PLAN--A senior UN official will visit Kampala next week to help the Ugandan government plan the country's reconstruction, a UN spokesman said in New York at the weekend according to Reuter. His announcement followed a meeting between Ugandan President Godfrey Binaisa and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. The two discussed Uganda's needs. The official who will assist the Ugandan government is Mr Gordon Goundrey, UN joint coordinator for special economic assistance. The spokesman also said that staff of the UN Development Programme (UNDP) evacuated to Nairobi earlier this year for security reasons were now returning to Kampala. President Binaisa was on his way home after attending the non-aligned summit conference in Havana. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Sep 79 p 16]

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